CYCLES
All-British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay and Poona

The Bombay Chronicle

EDITED BY H. N. HORNIMAN, 1912—18.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY BARNABUS PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BREVE.

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CYCLES
All British Make
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The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MSS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

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Single Copy Two Annas.

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Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

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(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 30,000,000 equal £6,666,663
RESERVE FUNDS
f. 425,513,284 equal £3,542,774
Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland.)
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague,
Head Agency at BATAVIA
BRANCHES.

Dutch East Indies	Palembang
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djocja	Sourabayas
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Took Betong
Medan	Tjiantjan
Padang	Weltervredon

Straits Settlements—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 16 no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia buys and receives for collections, Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN.
Agents.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda	8137	24th Feb	12th March
Tokushima Maru	J. Shibusami	6982	2nd Mar	17th Mar
Tatsuta Maru	Y. Masamori	6886	13th Mar	29th Mar
Morioka Maru	B. Takiguchi	6819	31st Mar	15th Ap

For freight and passage apply to
K. AKIYAMA.
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. & O. SAILING TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1922		
23rd ,,	MOREA	10,390
4th March	MALWA	10,941
11th ,,	KARMALA	8,968
18th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
25th ,,	CHINA	7,982
1st April	NARKUNDA*	16,418
5th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,875
15th ,,	EGYPT	7,941
22nd ,,	MACEDONIA	10,512
29th ,,	MANTUA *	10,902
6th May	MOREA	10,390
13th ,,	KALYAN	8,987
20th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27th ,,	NALDERA*	15,826

MALWA, NARKUNDA, MANTUA, *NALDERA, *KALYAN } Through steamers from Australia. Through steamer from China.

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about	Steamer	Tons.
1923.		
23rd Feb.	DUMRA	8,200
9th March	NIRVANA	8,021
23rd ,,	MANDALA	8,246
6th April	NEVASA	9,071
18th May	SIMLA	8,288
1st June	MANELA	8,305

* PROCEEDS TO LONDON.

SAILING FOR CHINA

28th February	SICILIA ..	Calls at Colombo Singapore, Hongkong & Shanghai.

SAILING TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	
1922		
24th Feb.	Mantua	Call at Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
24th March	Nalder	
5th May	Malwa	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
21st Feb.	VASNA ..	Bareh via Karachi
22nd ,,	KARAGOLA ..	E. & S. Africa
23rd ,,	BANKURA ..	Karachi & P. Gulf
25th ,,	LINGA ..	Karachi direct
27th ,,	LHASA ..	Karachi Coasting
End Feb or Early Ma	ORNA ..	For Australian Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE

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CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT

TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 182.
Telephone No. 1336.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Java Maru	J. Tojima	14th Feb.	28th Feb.
Malay Maru	Y. Ando	2nd Mar.	16th Mar.
Indus Maru	Nishimura	21st Mar.	4th Apr.
Indo Maru	S. Kametaka	22nd Mar.	5th Apr.

For Frieght and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA.
Manager.
Mallara Mansion, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID UP CAPITAL	$20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$23,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Soerabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkew	Penang	Yuen
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,58,73,523.
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves	Rs. 2,44,74,608.
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,31,11,467.

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, of Directors.

HEAD OFFICES: BOMBAY.
Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON, etc.

Every facility offered for General Industrial and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America. Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received.

For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.

General Manager:
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-2	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Chaik Memon Street,
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINISTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

BANKING

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).
HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 3,80,000

CURRENT ACCOUNT—Interest at 3 per cent all round the year on sums of s. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS, DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtao
Kiu Kiang	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 227.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	3,996,320

DIRECTRS:
1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esqr.,
3. Chamanlal G. Parequh, Esqr.,
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esqr.,
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esqr.,
6. S. P. Mulla, Esqr.,
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esqr.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interested allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS.
Managing Agents.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED. 7, FORT STREET BOMBAY

BRANCHES AT KARACHI RAWALPINDI AND SURAT Agencies in all parts of India
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 12 months at 6 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 6½ per cent. on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDITS OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
Every description of Banking business undertaken.
Bills for Collection accepted.
SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.
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Short terms deposits invited on favourable terms.
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Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.
Brightness Permanency
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BOMBAY, No. 24.

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NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LD.

HEAD OFFICE.
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This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
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or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
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Second Quinquennium Valuation-Report and commends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.
Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 47,00,000.
The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.
S. R. KHOPKAR.
Manager,
Bombay Branch.
43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR.

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WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Re. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

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PANCHGANI.
Opened under entire new management of Western principles. Bracing climate excellent cuisine, and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book room sharp. Season commencing October.

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THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME
FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.
Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge.
VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING, LOHAR CHAWL
Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed.

For charges	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for kings.	200—0	10—0
1st Class ..	75—100	3-8—5
2nd Class ..	50—70	2-8—3
3rd Class .	40—	2—0

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THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

at which to put up is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard Tables.
Charney Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 111.

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No. 315, Hornby Road opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

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WANTED—Experts in minerals and Geology, Technical, Tannery, Textile manufactury, and Weaving, Ceramic and Decorative Art. Apply with terms and testimonials to Box No. 7757, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2939

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An ASSISTANT SHORTHAND TYPIST, salary about Rs. 85. Apply to the IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO., of INDIA, LTD., Shivlal Buildings, Hammam Street, Fort.
A R2940

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A R2931

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A C12238

WANTED—AGENTS and ORGANISERS to sell shares of the National Sugar Mills, Ltd., the only upto date mill in this part of the province, on handsome commission and pay or both. Very good prospects for capable men. Apply to MANAGING AGENTS, Ghaziabad, U. P.
A 33

THE NATIONAL WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LTD., AMRITSAR.—Wanted Influential CANVASSERS on liberal terms for pushing on the sale of the above Company, a good deal of whose capital has already been subscribed and which is managed by an influential and experienced Board of Directors. Apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR for terms.
R2942

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A R12230

WANTED—TWO TURNERS on three years' agreement (usual) for Marine Dockyards in the Tanganyika Territory on Florins 150 per mensem, free 3rd class passage to and from Daressalaam. Candidates must have long experience of turning work in a ship and engine repairs works and must be accustomed to accurate screw cutting work and in boring and turning heavy and light castings and forgings. For further particulars apply personally to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW AND BROS., 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R2958

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TO LET—A furnished Flat at Grants' Bldgs., Colaba. Apply Sharp ANAND AND CO., 23, Medows Street,
C

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE FORT.—Offices TO BE LET, from February, 1922 in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD next to Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s Offices near New CUSTOM HOUSE Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. ft. to 1,461 sq. (larger if required), at a monthly rent from Rs. 175 to Rs. 490 on First, Second and third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed St., Bombay, No. 3.
C. R2551

BLOCKS TO BE LET for High Class Hindoos at Queen's Road, opposite Marine Lines Station.
C R2921

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE BLOCKS TO BE LET in Amarchand Building on Ballard Road, immediate possession, most suitable for Shipping Companies Offices. Shops or Show Rooms. Also offices on first floor; all blocks facing sea. Situated near Alexandra Dock mole station. For particulars please apply to the MANAGER on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 and 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address. AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208/10, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay.
C R2886

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MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arther Road, Jacob's Circle.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—ENGLISH CABRIOLET CAR in very good order and condition. Silent knight Engine will sell cheap Rupees 10,500 or nearest offer. Apply Box No. 7735, Advt. Dept. "Bomay Chronicle."
R2827

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STAMPS—VARIETY PACKETS: 25 different Hungary 4 as., 50 diff. 10 as., 100 diff. Rs. 1-8, 100 diff. Fr. Colonials Rs. 2-8, 87 diff. Poland Rs. 5-8. New list now ready. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
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WANTED—Ambitious young men to apply for our free book "BE YOUR OWN MASTER". Post free. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, RAJKOT.
M R2910

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 1906 sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law, Auditing etc., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams: imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati F. I. A. A. and R. S. Bharucha F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay Prospectus on application.
M

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FOR SALE—Brand New Generating Sets from 4 to 20 K.W. 110 Volts. Coupled with Oil Engines starting on Petrol and working on Oil. Apply The EASTERN ELECTRIC L. & P. CO., Hornby Road, Fort.
T R2902

GIN FACTORY WASHERS for single and double Gins of Paper and Coir also ready made Rollers for sale. One Steam Engine 14 x 30 and oil engines Rustons from 6 to 65 B. H. P. for immediate delivery. ERUCH D. ENGINEER AND CO,, Two Tanks, Bombay.
T R2959

A BOON TO AGRICULTURISTS. Produce bigger crops and earn greater profits, by application of our guaranteed Indian Bone-meals. Apply to. The MANURE MANUFACTURING Co., LIMITED. NEEmuch (Gwalior State).
T R2937

FOR SALE—1 Drawing frame of 3 heads and 4 delivries, 1 Slubbing frame of 96 spindles, 2 Intermediate frames of 130 spindles each. 1 Roving frames of 164 spindles each. All of Tweedale and Smalley. Can be seen in working condition at the INDIAN MILL, Tulsi Road, Jacob's Circle."
T R2967

BOILERS, new or slightly used 24' x 6½' and 28'x7' or near size. Working Pressure 150 lbs. or more. Crude Oil Engine 80 to 100 B. H. P. or Steam portable engine. Apply with full particulars to TYABJI AND CO., Great Western Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
T R2948

ASTROLOGY ON MODERN LINES.—I. Annual Life Reading in details and general reading for whole life with longvity. character sketch, wife issues and finance Rs. 3-8-0; II. General Reading for 5 years' including the whole item of No. I. Rs. 5; III. Astrological self-instructor with 150 questions and answers, examples, and explanations (one becomes expert by studyths) Rs. 1-6-0; IV. Why Astrology should be believed, a pamphlet is free for any one of the above orders. All include postage. N.B.—Adresses should be legible and clear. D. V. R. SARMA. Suryarowpet, Coconada. Godavery Dt.
T R2959

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission, to
PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia.

P.S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy (V. P. P. charges As. 5).
10855

TENDERS.

FOR SALE

TENDERS are invited for a bungalow at Santa Cruz estimated cost Rs. 80,000. Apply personally KORA AND BHATT, Engineers. Bruce Lane, Fort.
TA R2955

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TANSA COMPLETION WORKS.

TENDERS for the supply and delivery of about 100 tons of ROLLED STEEL BEAMS 10 "X 5" X 30 lbs. in 12 ft. lengths at KASHELL Bander, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay time) on the 10th day of March, 1922.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., may be seen at the office of the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
TRIVESS SMITH, M. I. C. E.
Special Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, February, 1922.
TA C12245

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of labour for loading and discharging of cargo, rations, baggage and ballast, etc., ex Hired Transports and Government Troopships in the Port of Bombay, from 1st April, 1922, to 31st March, 1923, will be received by the Director, Royal Indian Marine, at his Office in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 4 p.m., (Standard Time) on Tuesday, the 28th February, 1922.

2. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay Receipt for the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan paper, which will not be endorsed to any Government Officer, but should stand in the name of the tenderer, interest being first made payable at the Bombay Treasury. Cheques will not be accepted. Tenders must be sent by Registered Post; if forwarded in any other way they will not be received. Informal tenders will be rejected, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

3. Tender Forms may be obtained on payment of annas eight per copy. Any information required in connection with the aforementioned contract will be furnished by the Divisional Marine Transport Officer, Central Headquarters and Bombay.

E. J. HEADLAM.
Deputy Director, Royal Indian Marine.
TA C12240

PUBLIC NOTICES

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Maha Shivratri), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 16th February, 1922.
C12183

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

ATLAS ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH of this Company is now REMOVED to E. D. SASSOON BUILDING, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate. Phone 206 P. O. Box No. 8.

MELVILLE LESLIE
Branch Manager.
C12226

NOTICE.

THE ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of Reliance Motor Works, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on MONDAY, the 27th day of February, 1922.

By order of the Board,
KAPADIA AND CO.,
Managing Agents,
Reliance Motor Works, Ltd.
R2968

THE BOMBAY BURMA TRADING CORPORATION LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 500 per share on 100 original shares of Rs. 2,500 each and Rs. 25 per share on 40,000 shares of Rs. 125 each and Rs. 10 per share on 83,990 new shares of Rs. 125 each (Rs. 50 paid up) for the year ended 31st May, 1921, will be paid on and after Monday 6th March 1922 between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the Company's Office to the Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on 14th February 1922 on production of their share certificates.

For the Bombay Burmah Trading Corp, Ltd.
Wallace & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.
C12248.

AUCTION SALE OF A GINNING FACTORY

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as resolved by the General Meeting and under the consent of the Mortgagees the undersigned will sell by public auction on the factory premises, the Company's Ginning Factory with all Buildings Machinery, etc., of the Western Cotton Co., Ltd., situated at Adoni (M.S.M. Ry.) on Sunday the 5th March, 1922, at 11 A.M. The Factory land is lease hold. It was originally built and fitted with 40 Platts Double Roller Gins and Suitable Engine, Boiler, etc. It has now 26 Gins with all other plant, as original Details furnished on application. Terms and conditions of sale will be announced at the time of sale.

(By order of the Board)
NARANJEE JAITHA AND CO.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
The Western Cotton Co., Ltd.,
C12246

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TWO LANCASHIRE BOILERS to specification given below:—
1. Length 20 ft.
2. Diameter 6 ft. 6 ins.
3. Length of flues 20 ft.
4. Diameter 2 ft. 3 ins.
5. Boilers are not safe to work under steam unless previously repaired.
6. Priced at Rs. 1,290 each F. O. R. Moghalpur Stores Depot.

C. F. LANGER,
Controller of Stores,
N. W. Ry.

Controller of Stores'
Office, Moghalpura
Dated 6-2-1922.
C12136

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1552 of 1921.

VIRJI GOSSUR AND CO., a firm of Bombay, carrying business at Foras Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

SONGSTRESS SHRIJAN DEHLIVALI of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Foras Road, outside the Fort of Bombay..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 14th day of October, 1921, it was inter alia ordered that the defendant do pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 2,313-15-4 for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date thereof until payment.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of attachment of moveable property dated the 16th day of December, 1921, certain moveable property consisting of a mirror, wooden cupboard, dressing table, meat safe, glass show cupboard, 10 large wall mirrors picture frames, hanging lights, a Clock, Easy chair, an Iron Safe, Steel trunks, revolving chair &c. was attached.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on FRIDAY, the 10th day of March 1922, at the hour of 3.30 o'clock p.m. (S.T.) the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the Warrant of sale dated the 28th day of January 1922 put up for sale by Public Auction in the residence of the above-named defendant at Foras Road, without the Fort the moveable property aforesaid or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, interest, costs, charges of previous and this execution together with the Sheriff's poundage.

Each lot to be sold for at the time of sale.

For further information, application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of February, 1922
MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & CO.
Plaintiffs' Attorney. C12244

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that an Indenture of Assignment, dated 7th August, 1918, and made between Nassarwanji Muncherji Cama and Others the Executors of the Last Will of Byramji Dhunjibhai Rana, of the first part, Jamshedji Byramji Rana and Bai Ratanbay Jamshedji Irani of the second part and our clients of the 3rd part has been Lost or MISPLACED. People are warned not to deal therewith in any manner. Anyone finding out the same will receive a Reward.

KANGA & SAYANI
Attorneys to Mulla Abdulhussein Mulla Rasoolji and Sultanali Mulla Rasoolji.
C12236

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. FRAMROZ BOMANJI SHROFF and MAHOMED NIHALUDDIN KHAN, both of Bombay Parsi and Mahomedan Inhabitants respectively have contracted to sell absolutely to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of mortgage, charge, gift, inheritance, maintenance, survivorship, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same knowa in writing to the Undersigned at their Office at Cook's Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Mahim Pension and Tax land or ground situate, lying and being at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District and Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 978 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 318, New No. 4034, Old Survey No. 1-98 and New Survey No. 3-22 together with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 4969 (2) Street No. 297A Lady Jamshedji Road, all which premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by a passage belonging to the premises being described and beyond that by the property of Hassam Moosa Glasswarewala, on or towards the South partly by the property belonging to the Vanza Wadi Musjid and partly by vacant land belonging to the property formerly of Haji Khamisa Cassum Ghatkey and now of Joosab Khamisa Ghatkey, on or towards the East by the said Lady Jamshedji Road and on or towards the West partly by the property of Ramian Badula and partly by the property formerly of Hisamuddin Baree and now of Mahomed Hoosein Baree.

Dated this 23rd of February
PATELL AND EZEKIEL.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C12226.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai KAPURBAI widow of Chagan Khushal of Bombay Hindu inhabitant has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having or claiming any estate, right, title, or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from this date otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if, any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon called "Mariam Building" situate, lying and being on the West side of Charni Road without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration district and Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement including the half of each of the passages on the North and South sides thereof and whole of the sweeper's passage at the rear thereof three hundred and twenty-six square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2628, 2629, 2631 and 2632 New No. A4/9642 and old Survey No. 841 and New Survey No. 2D/7384 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1893 (1c) and Street No. 1 C and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Charney Road aforesaid, on or towards the West by the property of Dinshaw Cooverji Pundole, on or towards the North by the property of Nawab Syed Mahomed Mortuzakhan and on or towards the South by the property of Salley Mahomed Hassam.

Dated this 22nd day of February, 1922.
ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C12273

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the grace of god of the United Kingdom of great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India

Petition for Probate of the last will and Testament of Karsondas Madhavdas of Bombay Bhatia Hindu inhabitant doing business in the name and style of Gordhandas Karsondas a merchant ..... Deceased.

Chensukhdas Chandralal, of Calcutta Jain inhabitant, a Merchant, the surviving executor named in the said will of the abovenamed deceased at present temporarily residing in Bombay at Kalbadevi, outside the fort. ..... Petitioner

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 31st day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty two and in the twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 1st day of February, 1922.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C12242

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our client ASMABAI, daughter of Hyderally Adamji and wife of Ahmedali Noorbhai for herself and as guardian of her minor brothers Mahomedally Hyderally and Gulamally Hyderally and sisters Fatmabai, Rubabai and Kubrabai daughters of Hyderally Adamji that Mahomedally Hyderally who is a minor is attempting to deal with the immoveable properties belonging to the estate of Hyderally Adamji and Khatizabai, widow of Hyderally Adamji. The public are hereby warned against dealing with the properties of the said Hyderally Adamji or Khatizabai in any manner without her consent. Should anybody deal with the said properties or take any assurance from the said Mahomedally Hyderally the same is null and void and none of the heirs of the deceased Hyderally Adamji and Khatizabai will be responsible for the same. Any person dealing with the said properties in contravention of this notice will do so at his or her own risk.

Bombay, Dated this 22nd day of Feb., 1922.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON.
Attorneys-at-Law.
No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.
C12241

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE AT COLABA CHAMBERS. On SUNDAY, the 26th February, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba Chambers, opposite Parsee Cemetorium, Colaba, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards and dumb waiter, rich carpets, table ornaments, Chester field sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabinet, pictures, electric hall and table lamps, revolving office table, glass door book cases, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, ice boxes, meat-safe, aluminium, utensils, perambulators, etc., etc. The property of A. Sydney Smith, Esq., of Messrs. Leach and Weborney and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST IRON WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAPS. Under instructions from the Ag. Chief Stores Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Sewree Haji Bunder at G. I. P. Railway Wharf Depot large lots of scraps as under.

Scrap W. I. consisting of timbers, fish plates, angles bolts plates, rivets, punchings, engine wheels, Bridge work, etc., etc. Cast iron scrap consists of fine bars baffle plates, anvil blocks, axle boxes, broken machinery tank plates, segments, water pipes, etc., etc. Steel scraps consists of spring plates, spiral springs, ferrules, cuttings, axles, cranks, crossings etc., etc. Rail scrap consists of both iron and steel of various sizes.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Unglazed Wood Free Writing Papers, Unglazed White Printing Papers, Wire Cloth, Collars and Ties, etc. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

18 bales unglazed wood free writing paper No. 17309, in all 7,622 lbs.
22 bales unglazed white printing papers No. 20019.
4 cases steel wire cloth, size 24 by 16 Mesh (green), 100 Rolls.
2 cases Collars and Ties.
8 rolls Doffer fillet each 172 feet.
2 rolls cylinder fillet each 279 feet.
On account and risk of P. Rastamji.
3 cases Allenbury food.
1 case Bynoorismol.
On account and risk of Fidahoosain Abdul Rasul.
1 case Boys and girls Boots.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, Feb. 23rd 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

Alexandra Cinema

BELLASIS ROAD.

OFFERS.

The Piquant Flappet.

GLADYS WALTON

in her Latest

UNIVERSAL ATTRACTION

THE MAN TAMER

See her tame wild lions and wild men only to fall for a milk fed one.

Begining Sat. 18th Feb. 1922.

5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Under Public Patronage

Lalitkaladarsha Samaj Co.,

Founded by Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE,

GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE.

Friday 24th Feb. 1922. at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Shaha-Shivaji

Saturday 25th Feb. 1922. at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.

Rakshasi Mahavakonkshya

Sunday 26th Feb. 1922. at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Shaha-Shivaji

Proprietors { V. B. P. S. N. C.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

Cinematinee at 6-30

AT 9-30 p. m.

THE MIDNIGHT FROLICS.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"THE ROTTERS"

From the Popular Play by H. F. Maltby recently played by the Bandman Comedy Company.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.

THE CONCLUDING EPISODES of the Great Serial.

"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"

Episode 12th—"Dynamite Trail"
Episode 13th—"The Jungle Tai"
Episode 14th—"The Flaming Arrow"
Episode 15th—"The Last Adventure."

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT and FOURTH WEEK

A PATHE SERIAL

HE WAS A BORN FIGHTER

Nothing daunted him—See him outurt plotters and see him make a sensational escape. Follow this Vank's adventures. He is a double-quick, red-blooded hero!

SENSATIONAL ACTION!
RARE ROMANCE!
See it!

"THE SKY RANGER"

Featuring

JUNE CAPRICE & GEORGE B. SEITZ.

Episode 8th Dropped from the Clouds!
" 9th The House on the Roof.
" 10th Topped.

PATHE GAZETTE AND POLLARD COMIC

TIME:—Daily 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at: 5 p.m.
Sunday at: 3-30, & 10-30 p. m.
PRICEL AS USUAL.
Always a Good Show.

LAST WEEK

SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

LOCATION;
GIRGAUM, CHURNI ROAD.
Late Stephen's Stable Premises
Opp. MANGALDAS MILL.

To-Night and Every-Night at 9-30 p. m.

Matinee Shows on Friday Saturday and Sunday at 5-30 p. m.

Children under 12 years half prices in Matinee Shows only.

B. G. SATHE,
Manager.

THE MAJESTIC

FOUR SHOWS DAILY

at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10 30.

To-Night the latest production of the KOHINOOR FILM Co.

SATI TORAL

A beautiful Moral Story adapted from the true ancient history of Gujarat.

EXTRA MATINEE on Saturday and Sundayat 3-30 p. m.

THE "STAR"

To-night and This Week!

A Marvel of Science

"The Invisible Ray"

A most Astounding Scientific Serial!!

Episode 9th "THE SKY DAR-DEVIL!"
" 10th 'THE SECRETS of the BRAIN"

The 10th, Episode "The Secrets of the Brain" depicts scenes that reveal one of the greatest inventions of the Time "The Ray Scope" that can read the Secrets of human brains. Simply Wonderful—worth seeing!

Also TWO BEAUTIFUL COMEDIES in Programme.

4 Shows daily, commencing, 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30

Special arrangements for Ladies and Families in reserved class, Box, Balcony and Sofa seats.

No Increase in Prices

'THE STAR CINEMA'

Bombay's Newest Princely Picture-palace
Tram Terminus, Grant Road, Bombay

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PUBLIC NOTICES

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

Bhavnagar Para, dated 15th February 1922.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that subject to Government sanction the train service over this Railway will be altered and added to on and from 1st March 1922, as shown below.

PRINCIPAL ALTERATIONS.

BHAVNAGAR—WADHWAN SECTION.

UP TRAINS.

6 Up Local Mixed.		Present		Proposed	
Bhavnagar Terminus	...Dep.	15	30	14	30
Dhola Junction	...Arr.	17	47	16	47

DOWN TRAINS.

3 Down Local Passenger.		Present		Proposed.	
Dhola Junction	...Dep.	12	5	12	0
Bhavnagar Terminus	...Arr.	14	15	13	40

DHASA—GADHAKDA BRANCH.

24 Down Mixed.

Gadhakda	...Dep.	14	15	13	55
Dhasa Junction	...Arr.	18	0	18	0

21 Up Mixed.

Dhasa Junction	...Dep.	11	0	9	40
Gadhakda	...Arr.	13	45	13	10

BOTAD—JASDAN BRANCH.

19 Up Mixed.

Jasdan	...Dep.	11	0	6	0
Botad Junction	...Arr.	12	55	8	0

ADDITIONAL TRAINS.

BHAVNAGAR—WADHWAN SECTION.

6 Up Local Passenger.

Dhola Junction ...	...Dep.	17	5
Wadhwan Junction	...Arr.	21	10

3 Down Passenger.

Wadhwan Junction	...Dep.	6	0
Dhola Junction ...	...Arr.	11	0

DHOLA—DHASA SECTION.

14 Up Mixed.

Dhasa Junction ...	...Dep.	5	55
Dhola Junction ...	...Arr.	6	45

17 Dn. Mixed.

Dhola Junction ...	...Dep.	23	30
Dhasa Junction ...	...Arr.	0	40

DHASA—KUNDLA BRANCH.

22 Up Mixed.

Savar Kundla ...	...Dep.	5	0
Dhasa Junction ...	...Arr.	7	40

23 Dn. Mixed.

Dhasa Junction ...	...Dep.	20	20
Savar Kundla ...	...Arr.	22	55

BOTAD—TADI SECTION.

Which is expected to be opened on and from 1st March, 1922.

25 Dn. Mixed.

Botad Junction ...	...Dep.	8	55
Tagdi ...	...Arr.	10	35

26 Up Mixed.

Tagdi	...Dep.	11	5
Botad Junction ...	...Arr.	13	5

S. R. IYER,
Traffic Superintendent.

C12247.

AUCTION SALE.

VORA AND CO,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Appolo Street, Fort.

BONAFIDE SALE.
GRAND AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS AND RICH FURNITURE MADE BY ORDER.

An opportunity to the Furniture Merchants and the others to buy the teak and Blackwood High Class and Rich Furniture, Safe; Electric Hall Lamps, Nice and Beautiful Carpets, etc., etc.

On Thursday, the 23rd instant at 10-30 a.m. Auction Sale at Sandhurst Road, opp. Khetvadi, Moraji Gokuldas Bldg. in the shop of Messrs. Lall Bros. By order of Messrs. Pinto and Co., Furniture Merchants Messrs. Vora and Co., will sell by the public aution, the undermentioned Furniture at the above address on Thursday, the 23rd instant at 10-30 a.m.

Furniture such as fancy and rich tepestry lined Drawing Room, Suits, Drawing Room Cabinets single and double door Almyrahs, Dressing Chest of Drawers, Fancy Teapoys, Gramophones Sofas arm and armless chairs Revolving Office Chair's Lady's and Office Writing Tables, etc., etc., Electric Table Lamp Hall Lamps, etc., etc.

One Fire proof and Strong Safe. 26 and 24 and 22.

Three very beautiful and nice Carpets.

The said articles and Furniture is on view at the above place.

A Deposit 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
26, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3409.

Auction sale on Monday, 27th Feby., 1922 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at No. 2, Wadi Bunder, Port Trust, Warehouse, Princess Docks near Messrs. Turner Morrison's godown.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS AUCTION SALE OF 21 CASKS BICHROMATE OF SODA AND 15 CASKS BICHROMATE OF POTASH.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 2968 of 1921.
David Fulton and another .....Plaintiffs.
Vs.
The Eastern Commercial Corporation Ltd., ...Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., attorneys for Mr. Dhunjishaw Hormusji Bulsara, the Receiver appointed in the above suit and on account and at the risk of the Eastern Commercial Corporation Ltd., the defendants abovenamed and in pursuance of the directions contained in the consent decree passed in the said suit on the 14th day of January, 1922, Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 27th day of February, 1922, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.) at No. 2 Wadi Bunder Port Trust Warehouse, Princess' Docks, the under mentioned goods.

21 Casks Bichromate of Soda.
15 Casks Bichromate of Potash.

A deposit of 25 p.c. will be required on the lots being knocked down and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 6 days from the date of the sale.

J. S. MODY and Co.,
Auctioneers,

Bombay, 23rd Feb., 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF TANNING MACHINERY BEING ONE SET OF IRON PARTS AND FITTINGS FOR HOT-AIR STUFFING MILL.

Under instructions of Messrs Crawford Bayley and Co. Attorneys for the plaintiffs and with consent of Messrs. Chitnis Ranga and Manbhai Attorneys for the defendants in

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 3852 of 1921.
Messrs. Latham Abercrombie & Co. ..... Plaintiffs.
v/s.
Messrs. Whitney Brothers ..... Defendants.

Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will this day the THURSDAY, the 23rd day of Feb., 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell (without any guarantee or warranty and subject to being undone) by Public Auction at their rooms at 20 Medows Street, Fort the following Tanning Machines viz.

1 set of iron parts and fitting for Hot-Air Stuffing Mill.

For particulars and conditions of sale refer to the undersigned or the said Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co. at their office at Ewart House Tamarind Lane Fort.

One fourth of the amount of purchase price will have to be deposited with the undersigned as soon as the plant being knocked down to the purchaser and delivery will have to be taken and payment of the balance of the price made within 48 hours of the sale.

Three packages forming a part of the above mentioned goods, are lying at the Alexandra Docks D Ware House and the rest three packages are lying at Wadi Bunder Ware House No. 3. The intending purchasers can inspect them at the above places any day before the sale.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE ENGINEERING MACHINERY AND TOOLS AND MISCELLANEOUS STORES.

Auction sale of large lots of Ascety-line Lamps portable, Axles, Arm Baths, Bath Taps, Bamboos, Bellows, Belting, Blow lamp Large, Barbed wire (Rusty), Bare Copper wire (Electrical) all gauges, Bolts and Nuts, Copper Lotas, Cable chains picketing chains measuring chains, Corn Crushers, thin cord, Meat Choppers, Transport Carts (bodies and components), Rubbish Carts, Clocks, Cells, Bruchles, Canvas Chaggels, loose diet tins Diet tins with hotwater Pans Diving apparatus complete, Dairy boilers Dust Bins Electric wire in Reels, E. W. Feeding Cups, Zinc boot warmer, Fish Kettles, Fine Bricks, Felloes wheels spokes, Felt Numdaks Felt Covers (water Bottles) Grid irons, Rubber and Canvas hose pipes (with couplings) Horse clippers machine, Horse Shoes, Horse shoes nails window Hooks fastiners, Steel Hinge 3" Head Ropes, Harness of various kinds, Heliograph parts, hand shaping machines, Helves of various kinds Hoop Iron, Iron pegs, Iron staples, Bronchial Infusers, Insecticide (Napthalim paste), Iron grids, Jumpers Tea Kettles, Camp ovel Kettles, Kedge anchors, Ladders, Ladlis, Leather Cuttings, Lamps and lanterns, all leather, Bone aluminium buttons, Indian Latrins, leather bags, Leather ammunition Carrier, Leather belts, Leather Cases, Lent Lanterns, Lamps parts, Mallets, melting pots, miscellaneous Domestic Utencils, good and Bad Newar, Numdahs, paper make number tickets, stuffed panels pack Saddles, Baking Pams, pocking Cases, Pantoons, pipe screwing machine, pipes, ten tons G. I. Flanged, porcelain fittings, portable Engines Manilla rope, Rubber tubing, Rubber sheets Rat traps, Recting Bycycle wheels stands, Canvas top stoods G. I. Scoops, saddles, Tin scrap, mixed metal scrap, cast Iron scrap, Lead scrap, Showels Spades, Sewing machines sheepswool stuffing Spanners, Old steam Boilers, Sheer legs (not boiler and parts), Surveying poles, Surveying instruments, Stretchers, Tool Boxes, Iron Tyres Tanks Telegraph Paper, Telegraph Keys Tin Lids, Tin buckets, Tin kettle, Tin tubs, Tin Boxes, Tin pots, Tin Basins, Timber Shesham planks and Baulks Timber Teak planks and Bauks, Tin oil cans, Tin measures, Tin bedpans, Tin Urinals, Tin Stomach warmers, Tripods, Brass weight Iron weight, parts of wooden carts, Zinc water Bottles, Water heaters with stand, Telegraph wooden Poles, water proof canvas Bags, W. I. Piping 6", 4" 3" and other sizes, as also Engineering Machinery and tools such as:—materials for Bale shearing plant, Coalshoot four cylinder Engine, Hack saw machine, Refrigerators and Brine Pumps, Marine Engine, Steam winch, steam windless Locos, No. 2 3 and 9, steering Engine, Fumigators, Petrol Engine Crank case with Shaft 6 cylinder Petrol Engine, Slings chains Grab, Hay Presses, Beaters with handles, Door hinges, galvanised hooks Door Bolts, galvanised screews, etc., etc.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th March and THURSDAY, the 9th March 1922 at 10-30 a.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the above mentioned goods at the Surplus Stores Depot, at Haji Bunder Sewree, by order of the Controller (sales).

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on all lots knocked down at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods cleared within 14 days of the sale for further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of the goods apply to the Controller (sales) at his offices at New Customs House, Ballard Pier the undersigned.

MEHTA AND CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 23rd February, 1922.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
8, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of decent High Class and Household Furniture by John Roberts, Wimbridge and other well-known makers; Sliding Dining Table, Sideboard, 1 Full size Billiard Table by Lazarus with complete set of Balls, Cues, Board Lamp, etc., Handsome Silver Show Case, Cabinet, Palmstands, Platedware Glassware, Crockery, Carpets, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 26th February, 1922, at New Gamdevi Laburnum Road opp. Laburnum House at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction very rich and selected pieces of furniture, comprising of sliding Dining Table Sideboard, Dinner Waggon, Dumbwaiters, Tea Tables, Handsome Silver Show and Cabinet, Chesterfield Sofas and Easy Chairs to Match, Righly Carved Table, Brass Top Centre Table, Palmstands, Full size Billiard Table by Lazarus with complete set of Balls, Cues, Boards Lamps, etc., Tea Tables, Low Arm Chairs, Ladies' Fancy Writing Table, Hatstands, Card Tables, English Carpets, Bedroom Furniture, Mirror Almirahs Clothe and Gown Press, Dressing Tables, Marble Top Wash Tables and Toilet set, Revolving Book Stands and Revolving Chairs, Ice Box Glassware, Crockery, Cutlery, etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is open to View.

Property of another gentleman.

1 Handerson 4 Cylinder motor Cycle with Sidecar in perfect running order.

MISTRY and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, Feb. 23rd 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone, No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES ALLUMINIUM SHEETS.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 23nd day of February, 1922, at 3 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at the godown of Messrs. Maltanchand Laxminarayan near the gate of Pinjrapole outside the Fort by order of Messrs. M. Laxminarayan and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

25 cases soft Alluminium Sheets American 20 Gurze each case of about 5 cuts size 8 by 4 feet.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1922.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb. 16th.

	Sales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	150
" " Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Mid. Americans Spot. Quieter		10 56
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot Sakels		17 50
New York 11 a.m.	March	17 30
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May	17 50
	July	17 10
New Orleans 10 a.m.	March	16 61
	July	16 38

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 16th.

Months.	To-day's Price.
Jan.	—
Feb.	10 10
Mar.	—
April	10 10
May	—
June	10 10
July	—
Aug.	—
Sept.	9 88
Oct.	—
Nov.	9 71
Dec.	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 16th.

Months.	To-day's price
February	9 96
March	10 60
April	10 01
May	10 02
June	10 02
July	10 02
August	9 93
September	9 80
Oct.	9 73
November	9 67
December	9 62
January	9 57

Tone :—Quiet but steady

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 16th.

Months.	To-day's price.
February	16 05
March	16 30
April	16 35
May	16 55
June	16 65
July	16 75
Aug.	16 90
Sept.	17 05
Oct.	17 20
Nov.	17 30

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 16th.

M. G. Bengal, Good		6 40
" " Fully Good		6 90
" " Fine		7 40
" No. 1 Oomra, Good		7 85
" " Fully Good		8 35
" " Fine		8 85
" Broach. Good		8 25
" " Fully Good		8 75
" " Fine		9 25
" Scinde, Good		9 30
" " Fully Good		3 80
" " Fine		9 30

Nominal.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 13th

Bentes 3 p/c.	58 1/4
Bar Silver spot	34 1/2
" 2 months hence	34 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver :—Indian buying	Quiet.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	2
" 7 dy smarket loans	3 1/4

Discount. Bank of England Rate 5 p/c since 3rd Nov. 1921.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Feb. 16th.

DISCOUNT	Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/4
"	Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/4
"	Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
"	" " " 6 "	4 3/4
Rentes 5%		41

METAL REPORT.

WIN BLOCK	148

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags	
Feb.-Mar. Sellers	£ 21
Tone Dull and downward tendency.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
Mar.-April Value	34/3
Months May-Aug. Paid	33/3

New York, Feb. 16th.

Demand Bills	4 37 37

EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 16th.

On London in Paris	49 30
In Germany	913 00
In Italy	99 56

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 46
Christiania	26 56
Amsterdam	11 58
Switzerland	22 20
Silver spot China selling very uncertain	33 1/4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 13th.

WHEAT.

ROZARIO SANTA FE. 64 lbs. Jan.	
Feb. Sellers	86
BARLETTA RUSSO 64 lbs. Jan.-	
Feb. Sellers	85/9
AUSTRALIAN 62 lbs. Feb. Sellers	84/6
Tone :—Firmer.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 14 3/8
Hongkong	£ 101 1/2
National	£ 3 3/4

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold	Nominal.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gusarat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
Rapeseed, Brown. Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
Tone of Rapeseed :—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Feb.-Mar. Nominal	22 1/2
Tone of Linseed :—Firmer.	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Feb.-May. Paid	£ 9 1/4
Toria Rapeseed :—Feb.-Mar. Sellers Firm	£10 3/8
Linseed, Argentine Feb.-Mar. Buyers	£ 20 5/6
Tone :—Firm.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 58
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 61 5/8
Copper Braziers	£ 81 1/2
Yellow Metal	£ 3 3/8
Hard Spelter	£ 21 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£16 7 8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 % 1960/90	£79 5/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 81
War Loan 5 % 1929/47	£ 94 1/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	£3 3/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	36 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	57
Govt. Securities 3 %	50
Indian 7 p/c. Loan	103 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-Apl.	11 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb.	8 5/8
Foreign of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	33
Tone :—Dull.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Cawnpore 15/16 C. & F. Calcutta New Crop June-July Sellers	16/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta New Crop June-July Sellers	18/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay New Crop June-July Sellers	19/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi New Crop June-July Sellers	19/6
Tone :—	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Feb. 22.

In accordance with 21 points lower reported in New York futures to-day the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 427½ for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May and eased to Rs. 425. It then improved to Rs. 430 and remained Rs. 428½ at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 427½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 427½ and closed at Rs. 427. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 354½ and going down to Rs. 351½ advanced till Rs. 359 on Bazar buying, the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 357. While Oomra May opened at Rs. 365½ and after touching Rs. 363½ advanced till Rs. 371½ the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 369. F. G. M. G. Bengal March was Rs. 303/4 and May Rs. 309/10 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday with a moderate inquiry. About 4000 bs. are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 p.m.

Bombay, Feb. 22nd.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	427
" M. G. "	Bengal March	304
" " "	May	310
Fine Oomra	March	357
" "	May	369

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 22nd.

F. G. M. G. Broach	April/May	428
F. G. M. G. Bengal	March	303
" " "	May	312
Fine M. G. Oomra	March	357
" " "	May	369

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, Feb. 22nd

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good			
M. G. Bengal and ind Punjab	—	—	320	310	290
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	373	358	343	—	
M. G. Central P. No. 1	403	388	373	—	
M. G. Central P. No. 2	388	373	358	—	
M. G. Southerns	—	—	—	—	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 21st Feb, 1922.

Cotton	13,653	Bale
Wheat	3,591	Qrs.
Linseed	6,166	"
Rapeseed	2,725	"
Gingellyseed	6,714	"
Poppyseed	80	"
Groundnuts	3,683	"
Castorseed	854	"
Rice	66,677	"
Myrabollams	3,336	"
Cottonseed	34,620	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	1,315	"
Jowar	3,553	"
Masur	113	"
Barley	Nil	
Rajra	24,110	"
Gual	115	Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 22nd.

Bank Telegraphic	1-3 13/32
Bank Demand	1-3 7/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-3 13/16
Fcs. Demand	305
American Dollars	257
Hongkong Dollars	192
Shangai	259
Japan	167
Singapore	180 1/2

Market Steady.

MONEY & SHARE MARKET REPORT

Feb. 22.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28-1-0.
Bars Gold forward 27-12-0.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 27-10-0.
Bars Silver ready 99-12-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 88-10-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 88-0-0.

XECHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 3/8.
B. C. Bank's selling D D 1/3 13/32.
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 7/16.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 15/32.
On London Bank's buying 3 S M/st D A 1/3 13/16.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 1/2.
On Londo nBank's buying D D 1/3 9/16.
Tone of Exchange Quiet.
On Paris Bank's selling D DFrcs. 305.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 325.
On Paris Bank's buying D D 315.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 167.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 161.
Londn Gold ready sh. 94-9.
London Silver ready d. 33-10.
London Silver forward d. 33-2.
Tone of Silver Uncertain India bought, China selling.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.40½.
French Exchange Frcs. 48.10.
Swiss Exchange 22.40.
Belgium Exchange 50.50.
Italian Exchange 87.50.
German Exchange Mrks, 960.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 56/8.
5 per cent War Loan 83.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 96.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 75.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 99/12.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1925 109.
6 per cent Government of India bonds due 1930 100.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 66.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 66.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 66.

SHARES.

The Market opened weak, but closed strong owing to Speculative buying.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

BANKS.

Imperial 1385, India 121 x.d., Central 34/8, Tata Bank 18 and Eastern 64.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2700, Alliance 320, Apollo 83 x.d., By. Dyeing 1595, Bradbury 1050, Century 685, Cent. India 4375, Colaba Land 2430, Coorla 275, Crescent 580, Currimbhoy 1550, David 1465, Edw. Sas soon 600, Faulbhoy 1410, Finlay 1225 x.d., Ind. Bleaching 225, Ind. Malwa 572/8, Khatao 635, Kohinoor 3015, Luxmi Cotton 4500, Madhowji 510, Meyer Sassoon 375, New Great 842/8, New City 760, Pabani 885, Pearls 1115, Phoenix 1005, Premier 202/8, Shapurji 847/8, Simplex 782/8, Swan 1155, Swadeshi 4700, Tata Mill 1290n.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alock 600, B. Burma 510, B. Burma N. T. 142/8 ph, Bt. Burma Pet 10, B. Tramway 110, B Steam 235, Bundi cement 40/8, Ind. Cement 295, Katni Defd 1200 x.d., New India 17, Tata Iron Ord 85, Tata Iron Defd 230, Tata Iron N. Ord 57/8, Tata Iron N. Defd 190 and Tata Oil 57/8.

E. I. R. STRIKE

POSITION NOT MUCH CHANGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

A communique with regard to the E. I. Railway strike says that there is not much change in the situation to-day. Improvement of goods and local services continues, and this may be expected shortly to become more marked as the new staff are being recruited freely to take place of the men still on strike. A notice has been issued by the Agent to the effect that if the strikers do not return to work by 8 a. m. on the 25th February, he cannot guarantee that there posts will still be available for them. Further, the staff must resume work unconditionally on the same pay as before, and will not get pay for the strike days, and their absence from duty will be considered as a break of service for the purposes of gratuity. Arrangements have been made at all stations for protection of those willing to work.

SITUATION IN ALLAHABAD SERIOUS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 21.

The Calcutta mails have been arriving here four to five hours late for the past two days. Some of the loco workshop men, principally cleaners, have returned to duty. Otherwise, the situation here is not much improved.

The Allahabad Municipality has brought up all local stocks of coal to ensure the continuance of water supply for two months, but private consumers are thereby suffering.

The Resident Engineer, Electric Supply Company, Allahabad, not having received his consignment of oil for engines, has curtailed the supply of energy, and the street lights will only be switched on at the corners. The Municipality has given the Electric Company a loan of some oil to cope with the situation.

The supply of kerosine oil is also running low.

Several cases of domestic servants of railway employees, striking here, are reported.

The Allahabad non-cooperators are directing their energies now mainly to collecting subscriptions for the support of families of those in jail.

THE NEW ERA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

The Board of Directorate consists of able professional men. The rates of premium well within easy reach of all classes of people. Policy contract contains no vexatious terms and conditions. Protection against accident and permanent sickness. Every leading phase of Life Insurance to be found with the Company. For particulars apply to:—

AGENTS WANTED.
Messrs. D. G. VIN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Examiner Press New Building,
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SAFES AND LOCKS

During the last Disastrous fire in the Mulji Jetha Market. Only India Safe Manufacturing Co.'s Safes remain intact.

Our Safes are being used by the following well-known firms, etc.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Ltd. (Simla) Messrs. S. Gabagan and Co., Messrs. Khatao Makenji and Co., Nasarwanji P. Karanj, Esqr., (Partner of Messrs. Batliwala and Karani, Share and Stock Brokers.)

Soliciting inquiries and orders.

INDIA SAFE MANUFACTURING CO.

Show Room :—390, Shaik Memon Street Near Mulji Jetha Market.
Factory :—Jacob's Circle, Clerk Road Near Simplex Mills,
BOMBAY.

FRESH LARGE SHIPMENTS

OF
WHITE MARBLE FLOORING REAL CARRARA QUALITY, RED ITALIAN PONZANO HEXAGON FLOORING TILES AND GREY ASBESTOS SEM. COMPRESSED CEMENT SHEETS RECEIVED

Apply for particulars and prices all cent free to

Messrs. F. Muraglia & Co.
Marble and Tile Merchants and Contractors,
89-A, Fort Street, Frere Road,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 2569.

INCOME TAX EXPERTS
Nagindas & Maneklal
Public Accountants and Auditors.
30, Hanuman Building, Homji Street,
Near Town Hall Garden, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 2560.

AEROTHRUST CENTRIFUGAL PUMPING SEATS AND OIL ENGINES.

DELIVERY FROM STOCK.
Aerothrust Kerosine Oil 3 and 5 H.P. Motor Engines, Direct connected 2 ins. and 3 ins. Centrifugal pumping sets, Electric Lighting Sets, Out Board Motors and Binder Engines.

SOLE AGENTS,
S. Navalkar & Sons.,
816, Princess Street, BOMBAY, 2.
Telegrams: "UTTAMSHETI." Bombay.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
Royal Yakuti

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man, a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronised by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It replaces lost power eN IOQ aw.vz cines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and is rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which difuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT (Kathiwar), (India).

THE NAPIER ENGINEERING COMPANY.

OFFICE WORKS AND FOUNDRY
BYCULLA.

CONSTRUCTIONAL and GENERAL ENGINEERS, SHIP BUILDERS, Repairers, Boiler Brass Founders. MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON PRESSES and MILL MACHINERY, Oxyacetylene cutting and welding Barges Launches and Boat Builders.

Tele. No. 168. Telegrams "Napier."

SWEEPERS' STRIKE.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon, when Mr. Vasantrao Dabholkar presided in the absence of Sir Sassoon David.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved the following resolution:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to obtain and place before the Corporation joint opinion of Counsel (Messrs. Inverarity and Strangman) on the point whether the period of not less than three years for which an incumbent of the post of Municipal Commissioner appointed under Section 54 (1) of the Municipal Act has to hold the appointment before his monthly salary can be raised to a sum not exceeding three thousand rupees under Section 57 (3) of the Act should be a continuous period of service in the post without a break or an aggregate period of service including also the acting period or periods under Section 59 (3) of the Act."

Dr. Viegas opposed the motion.

The proposition, on being put to the vote, was declared lost.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, next, moved the following resolution which was carried:—

"That the Municipal Secretary be requested to incorporate in the quarterly Statements of Committees of the Corporation which are submitted by him every quarter, the details of all references pending before each Committee, the Corporation Resolutions under which the references were made and the date of the last meeting of the Committee at which each reference was placed before them for consideration."

APPALLING INFANT MORTALITY.

Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy moved the following resolution:—

"That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner and the Health Officer may be drawn to the abnormally alarming death-rate amongst children in the City of Bombay, and that he may be asked to report what measures he intends to take in order to cope effectually with the evil."

In moving the above proposition, Mr. Byramji said that the figures he would shortly quote would enlighten the Corporation how mortality increased amongst babies less than a year old in various countries. They would find from the figures that the death-rate amongst children was in abundance. Those death-rate figures are as follows:—

Christiania death-rate is 33 per thousand; Amsterdam death-rate is 42 per thousand; Stockholm death-rate is 47 per thousand; Copenhagen death-rate is 48 per thousand; London death-rate is 93 per thousand; Wigan death-rate is 125 per thousand; Berlin death-rate is 145 per thousand; and Bombay death-rate is 868 per thousand.

The resolution, on being put to the vote, was declared carried.

STATUES AND MONUMENTS.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia, next, moved the following resolution:—

"That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the dirty and dusty condition of the statues and monuments placed in the open public places in the town and he be requested to have them washed regularly and kept in a clean condition, taking the permission of Government to do so in cases where the statues and monuments are vested in the Government if it is necessary to take such permission."

The Commissioner said that he had reason to believe that statues in charge of the Municipality were taken proper notice of and kept clean. It would be out of place to make a representation to Government with regard to the matter in question, they said that certain statues were not properly cared for. If Mr. Gamadia wished he would make a report on the condition of statues in Bombay.

Mr. Gamadia agreed to the suggestion.

The resolution was carried.

SWEEPERS' SALARIES.

After the business of the Corporation had been over, the Commissioner said he wanted to put an urgent matter before the Corporation with regard to the last sweepers' strike. He had promised to appoint a Committee of Councillors to settle the sweepers' dispute and it was the duty of the Corporation to do so.

On the motion of Dr. Sukhia a Committee, consisting of the following members, was appointed to investigate the grievances of sweepers and to take such evidence of persons as was possible to arrive at a right solution of the question:—

(1) The President of the Corporation, (2) Dr. Javle, (3) Dr. Sukhia, (4) Dr. M. B. Welkar, (5) Mr. B. N. Motiwalla, (6) Mr. Dabholkar (Senior), (7) Mr. P. J. Marzban, (8) Mr. Hassanally Rahimtoola and (9) Mr. Davis.

The meeting was, then, dissolved.

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CENT PER CENT
by painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment
Apply: ELECTRO-TREATEUTIST
N B—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it—why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be Adduced.

BOMBAY BANK CASE

ACCUSED'S STATEMENTS

Before Mr. G. E. Bhairas, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector E. Smith of C. I. D. charged Kushroo N. Banaji, a Parsi merchant, and Motiram Jayakar, formerly a ledger clerk of Bank of Bombay, with abetment and cheating in respect of Rs. 1,15,000 in 1920 committed by Soonder Mao Ranjit in respect of sums paid by the Bank of Bombay on two cheques drawn by the first accused of Rs. 75,000 on 24-4-20 and Rs. 40,000 on 15-7-20.

The formal evidence being completed, His Worship asked if the accused had any statement to make to which Mr. Vicaji read the following statement of Mr. Banaji, the first accused.

MR. BANAJI'S WRITTEN STATEMENT.

"I first came to know Sunderrao Ranjit in 1916 when I opened an account in the Bank of Bombay as he happened to be in charge of the Ledger containing my account.

In 1917 and 1918, I had loan transactions with the Bank directly. Thereafter my acquaintance with Sunderrao grew closer. In 1917 Sunderrao coming to know that I was trying to negotiate a loan in the bazar for purposes of my fulfilling certain military contracts I had entered into suggested that he could raise a loan himself for me on easier and better terms than I could elsewhere. He consequently negotiated several Hundies for me for large amounts and put the same into my account with the Bank. Apart from the discount payable on these Hundies I used to pay the usual commission to Sunderrao.

My business grew larger and larger but my health grew worse, especially after an attack of Influenza I had in 1918. I suffered considerably from internal trouble and had to be confined to bed about 8 to 10 days almost every month. I was in the regular treatment of Drs. Bharucha and Gilder and had even to consult Dr. Sir James Roberts. I had therefore to hand over the main conduct of my business to my two sons and the financial part of it was entrusted to Sunderrao, who had by then considerably ingratiated himself into my confidence and trust.

In 1920 I wanted to build a house at Gowalia Tank Road. Sunderrao introduced to me the contractor Mr. M. A. Pitalwalla, for the purpose of erecting a building. Sunderrao who pretended to be much concerned about my health and welfare, suggested my leaving all available Securities with him to enable him to raise money thereon from time to time as may be required and always keep my Bank account well supplied with funds to go on with the building operations as also my business transactions. As I had decided to undergo a operation by Dr. Wanless of Miraj and my sons were too young to handle the financial side of my business I thought I could safely entust it to Sunderrao. His long service and position at the Bank were a guarantee of his honesty. I then handed over to him Government Securities of the value of Rs. 10 000 my Life Policy for Rs. 10,000, my Deolali Property valued at Rs. 40,000 my Motor and Accessories Business at Forjett Street including several motor cars valued at about a Lac and a half and my Gowalia Tank Property valued at about Four lakhs of rupees. In addition to this I gave him several Hundies and Pro-Notes as collateral securities, for raising funds to be put into my account at the Bank and to continue the building operations and also keep up my business. Whenever I went to see Sunderrao at the Bank, there was no attempt on my part to conceal the visit, which was quite open; otherwise I would have seen him elsewhere. Sunderrao took from me several cheques signed in blank by me for making necessary payment on my behalf, out of the funds he represented he would raise on my securities and would put into my account with the Bank. Between Sunderrao and the Contractor I have been fleeced entirely as I now find to my detriment. My Pass Book was kept at the Bank by him and I was not even presented with the half-yearly statement of my account as is usually done.

I also put into my said account Rs. 50,000 I received as my share in my ancestral property.

Soon after I got out of hospital after the operation by Dr. Wanless a great family misfortune befell me which entirely broke me down. I had further to undergo another operation about the 22nd of August, 1920 for cataract in the eye by Major Duggan.

"ACTING IN MY BEST INTERESTS."

I had left my financial affairs entirely in the hands of Sunderrao and I always believed that he was acting in my best interests. Thus I fully believed that sufficient funds must have been kept by him on the Securities lodged with him, in my account with the Bank of Bombay.

I was entirely taken aback when I was told by the Bank in December, 1920 of the state of my account with them. I told the truth at once to Mr. Ridland who has mentioned it in his evidence also. I had no idea of this kind of manipulation of the accounts by Sunderrao. I also only now find that large sums were taken out of my account by Sunderrao and transferred to his own personal account and of others at various Banks and also that Sunderrao had drawn large sums from my account on forged endorsements. Sunderrao has moreover advanced large sums of money to others out of my account without my knowledge or consent. The signature of my son P. K. Banaji on two of the cheques is a forgery as is also that of Pitalwalla on the cheque for Rs. 75,000 dated 26th April, 1920. That was all done by Sunderrao for his own gain and to my detriment.

Witness Baker has told an untruth due to malice and ill-will as to Sunderrao being my partner and as to my over bringing bundles of notes from Sunderrao or going to his place with him. He says "it was in the latter end of August or the beginning of September, 1920" that he saw me coming out of Sunderrao's house with bundles of notes, this is quite an untruth as during that time I was confined to bed owing to a cataract operation. He induced me to enter into an agreement with him on false statements as to his capacity to do business. He made a false declaration in the very first transaction as to the value of 49 carpets taken by him to America for sale there, on my behalf, and Thos Cook and Son had to pay a heavy penalty as the shippers thereof amounting to over Rupees Nine Thousand which Mr. Billimoria, as the Trustee, had to make good to them out of my estate. Baker had a row with my son whom he took with him to America. He had a wife here as he told me but still he got engaged to another girl in New York which engagement was broken off by that girl's father and a Notice to that effect was put in a New York paper which I produce herewith.

To show my bona fides, I have handed over all my assets to the Bank's Trustee to recoup as best he could its losses, and the Trustee has realised several lakhs out of the same. I had to admit my Civil Liability to the Bank on account of my negligence in having entrusted a man like Sunderrao with blank cheques signed by me, which he used for his own purposes in breach of faith towards me.

Ex. Y13 was written by me at the time I received a letter from the Bank, to the sent to them for the purposes of showing my bona fides but I was advised thereafter to see them personally which I did. It remained with me and was found by the Police in the search. Mr. Ridland has however stated the same thing as I told him just then.

I pray that I am innocent of this charge and that I be discharged."

The case was adjourned to Tuesday.

MR. VICAJI'S ADDRESS.

In the course of his address, Mr. Vicaji on behalf of Banaji said His Worship had made a very disheartening remark (yesterday) that he had made up his mind to commit his client Banaji to the Sessions before he had fully heard him. He, therefore, was there to disabuse his (the Magistrate's) mind. However, he drew the Magistrate's attention to the evidence produced in the case which proved his client's defense. He had been able to show that the evidence taken as a whole, fully justified the position taken up by the law-officer of the crown when they asked for a withdrawal of the case in the beginning.

Dealing with the evidence, the learned counsel pointed out that Sunderrao was in the hands of *Marwaris* and was capable enough to advance large sums and loans to various people. Sunderrao used to make very generous gifts of loans and was carrying on various kind of transactions in the Share Bazaar. From the additional fact that there he manipulated Banaji's account to the advantage of Banaji, nobody could say that there was any conspiracy what ever between sunderao and Banaji. His worship had before him the statement of Bonaji in which it was stated that he was ill for sometime. He was down with chronic internal trouble and that he was under the treatment of the best doctor s in the year 1920. He and that he underwent an operation by major was also suffering from a catoract of the eye jor Dugon in the same year. All that showed the physical incapacity of Mr. Banaji to attend to his business. The cheques handed over by Banaji to Sunderrao were, as a matter of fact, blank cheques and that the endorsement on some had been forged by Sunderrao. There was evidence before His Worship that there was forgery committed by Sunderrao. That was, the learned Counsel contended, one of the flagrant examples of fraud by Sunderrao.

Continuing, the Counsel said that Banaji deposited many securities worth several lakhs of rupees with Sunderrao, so that funds be placed to his account to meet certain of his cheques. Banaji ran the risk of doing so because he had entire reliance on the man he was dealing with. Banaji took Sunderrao to be an honest man, if not an extraordinarily honest man. Of course, some sort of civil liability would attach to his client but certainly not a criminal one.

Concluding, the counsel said that his submission to His Worship was that looking into the evidence as a whole, there should be absolutely no committal at all in the case.

Mr. Mankar on behalf of his client Motiram Jayakar submitted the following statement.

STATEMENT OF MOTIRAM ATMARAM JAYAKER.

1. Motiram Atmaram Jayaker the Second accused herein begs to state:—

That I was employed in the Bank of Bombay first as a candidate in about the year, 1915. After being confirmed, I worked in the Savings Branch of the Bank and in the Public Accounts Department, where I believe, I succeeded in giving entire satisfaction to my superiors. As a reward for my faithful and deligent service I was promoted and posted on Ledger No. 8 in April, 1920, where I continued to work till the day of my arrest, viz., 2nd December 1920. Being new to the work I used to refer to Sunderrao Govindrao Ranjit whenever any difficulty arose, both because he was a person whose ledger I had taken over and because he was often referred to even by persons with better experience and longer service than myself in the Bank.

2. I positively affirm that I did not make any false entry. I did not even suspect that there was fraud going on. The manipulations all took place behind my back without rousing any suspicion thereof at the time in my mind.

3. With regard to the three false credit items, viz., (1) dated 9th April, 1920 for Rs. 1,01,700 (2) dated 12th May, 1920, for Rs. 20,000 and (3) dated 26th May 1920 for for Rs. 80,400, I beg to state that I am entirely innocent. In the 1st item the amount originally entered in the credit of K. N. Banaji was Rs. 1,700 in my handwriting which has been altered to Rs. 1,01,700 by the addition of the figures 1 and 0 before the figure 1700 in the handwriting of Sunderrao. The debit entry of Rs. 75,000 dated 26th April, 1920 has been admitted to be in the handwriting of Sunderrao. The above mentioned addition must also have been made on the 26 April, 1920. The next false credit item of Rs. 20,000 is not in my handwriting at all but it is in the handwriting of Sunderrao. The third false credit item of Rs. 80,400 dated 26th May, 1920 is similarly made up by Sunderrao by the addition of the figure 80 before 400 which alone orginally was in my handwriting. The debit item of 1st June, 1920 for Rs. 35,000 is also in the handwriting of Sunderrao.

I submit I am innocent and I pray that I may be discharged.

His Worship next asked Banaji whether he wanted to give him the names of defence witnesses, to which he replied that he would give them to the Clerk of the Crown. He, then, postponed the case for framing a charge against both the accused.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of his client Motiram Jayakar pressed his Worship to dispose of the case against himself rather than commit him to the Sessions and thereby putting him to unnecessary trouble and expense. He, further, stated that it would be a pity to commit him to the Sessions on the existing evidence.

His Worship said that the evidence before him was sufficient to commit Motiram to the Sessions to take his trial there.

CHARGES FRAMED.

His Worship, then, charged Khoshru N. Banaji and Motiram Jayakar under Sections 109, 418, and 420 of the I. P. C. He committing them to Sessions.

SERIOUS COAL SITUATION.

RELIEF MEASURES DEVISED BY OFFICIALS

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

Steps are being taken to ease coal position which has become very serious owing to the East Indian Railway strike having extended to colliery districts. A contingent of about fifty European and Anglo-Indian staff of the East Indian Railway left Howrah yesterday for Asansol to load and bring coal to Calcutta. It is also understood that a strong force of drivers of the Eastern Bengal Railway has been requisitioned from Naihati to bring coal trains from Burdwan via the E. B. Railway to Kidderpore Docks and a dozen coal trains will be brought to-day from Asansol to Calcutta.

Steps have been taken to provide for nearly 3200 tons of coal daily beginning from to-day.

On Monday, the coal transportation officer, the mining engineer of the Railway Board and the Coal Manager of the East Indian Railway discussed the situation as regards the coal traffic and decided to make arrangements for the despatch of 200 wagons daily of coal from Asansol for Calcutta. One hundred waggons of coal will be taken from the Asansol District and one hundred from the Dhanbad District. The coal waggons will be sent to Bandel and there the coal transportation officer will decide upon their distribution among the consumers. This arrangement will relieve the situation considerably, and even if only one half of the waggons reach Bandel daily there will be no coal famine in Calcutta. The supplies will be small, but coal will be obtainable for all essential needs. In any case during the continuance of the strike consumers will have to exercise the strictest economy in the use of coal if they are not to suffer great inconvenience in the event of the strike taking a more unfavourable turn.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Feb. 21st.

Hours of observations taken at 8 a.m. 12 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. in		29.832
Temperature of Air	degrees.	78.5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	66 3
Dew Point	"	59 5
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.525
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)—	"	0.0
Maximum temperature of Air	"	86.5
Minimum do do	"	70.3
General direction of Wind } from midnight to midnight }	NNE, NW, NNW.	
Movement of Wind do	miles	175

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	28th Feb.	m 0 17	28 2
		0 28a	27 0

LOW WATER.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	28th Feb.	m 6 15	16 11
		6 10a	16 8

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WED. THE 22ND FEB. 1922.

Station.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of last 24 hours	Humidity	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall. Its nature, 1st Nov. to date.
WESTERN GHATS—						
Colaba						
Do. (th						
Alibag	79	67	90	100	5.12	+2.11
Mahableshwar	74	53	81		1.75	—1.16
Do. (th)						
DECCAN—						
Malegaon	80	63	80		1.61	—0.54
Sholapur	82	62			?	?
Poona	79	56	56		1.11	—1.04
Hissar	77	47	78		0.81	—0.40
Ambala	76	46	82		3.50	—1.57
Delhi	67	45	83		0.85	—1.42
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Agra						
Saugor	81	55	60		0.74	—1.23
Jhansi	87	56			1.17	—0.27
Nagpur	91	57	65		1.27	+0.42
Akola	88	52	71		1.30	—0.60
GUJARAT AND KATHIAWAR—						
Ahmedabad	91	56	51		2.49	+1.72
Kaira	86	58	70		1.32	+ .24
Ajmer	91	50	57		0.38	—0.94
Jalgaon	80	52	71		0.15	—0.90
Kolaba	85	58	84		0.16	—0.82
Mount Abu	74		40		0.27	—3.63
GUJARAT STATES AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
Baroda	85	52	37		0	—0.32
Dwarka	84	61	69		0	
Veraval	86	63	71		0.04	—0.35
Rajkot	91	61	54		0	—0.38
Bhavnagar State	91	68	62		0	—0.37
Surat	90	66	80		0	—0.39
Ahmedabad	92	62	45		0	—0.44
Deesa	92	61	33		0	—0.44
Radhanpur	89	60	39		0.48	—0.21
Indore	88	54	37		0.37	—0.44
GUNTAL PROVINCES—						
Pandharpur	88	62	56		2.05	+0.07
Sangli	86	64	72		1.7	—0.07
Kolhapur	89	66	45		2.63	+1.09
Kolhapur	92	65	38		1.72	+0.05
Akola	9	64	32		2.10	+0.69
Ahmednagar	88	61	36		0.10	—1.20
Nasik	87	58	54		0.53	—1.43
Dharwar	87	52	43		1.14	—0.59
Belgaum	85	57	57		0.87	—0.63
DECCAN—						
Bombay	84	68	62		0	—2.66
Ratnagiri	85	70	78		0.39	—0.63
Marmagao	88	72	80		1.36	+ .13
Karwar	89	68	87		1.18	—0.57
MADRAS AND MYSORE—						
Bombay	84	68	62		0	—2.66
Ratnagiri	85	70	78		0.39	—0.63
Marmagao	88	72	80		1.36	+ .13
Karwar	89	68	87		1.18	—0.57
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90	59	38		0.54	—0.30
Sholapur	92	68	35		0.91	—0.34
Poona	90	56	46		0.16	—0.64
Akolapur	92	66	34		0.30	—0.70
Bijapur	94	66	34		0.06	—0.50
Belgaum	86	62	51		1.25	—0.10
Aurangabad	91	62	30		1.25	+0.20
Hanamkonda (Warangal)	88	63	40		2.44	+0.81
Hyderabad	84	58	70		0.78	+0.36
MADRAS AND CENTRAL—						
Mangalore	88	73	75		1.53	—0.23
Cannore	86	76	87		0.39	—1.07
Cocoila	88	74	74		0.12	—0.31
Quilon	82	72	93		11.90	—11.61
MADRAS (INCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Mandlpatam	88	70	74		3.50	—3.13
Calicut	90	72	70		4.05	+1.75
Cuddapah	91	72	65		0.2	—1.01
Madras	86	77	79		0.5	—11.07
Bangalore	76	63	91		4.60	+1.93
Coimbatore	84	68	91		2.17	+3.71
Trichinopoly	86	70	83		0.63	—3.24
Negapatam	86	69	74		11.42	—15.51

DISOBIDENCE IN ETAWAH.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 21.

The Etawah correspondent writes to "Leader" that in spite of the Congress Working Committee's orders, local non-cooperators have been busy advising tenants not to pay their rents to Zemindars, house people not to pay Municipal taxes or fines levied by the ordinary Criminal Courts and people of the tribes registered under the Criminal Tribes Act not to report themselves for attendance as required under the Law. As a result of this propaganda, distress warrants have had to be issued and recrudescence of dacoities, in some cases with the use of fire arms has lately taken place.

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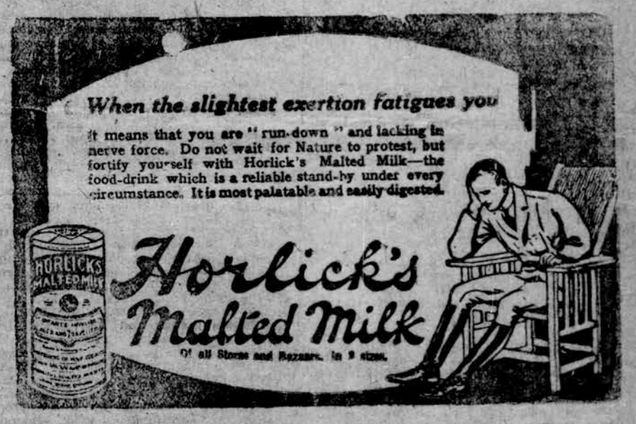
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it means that you are "run-down" and lacking in nerve force. Do not wait for Nature to protect, but fortify yourself with Horlick's Malted Milk—the food-drink which is a reliable stand-by under every circumstance. It is most palatable and easily digested.
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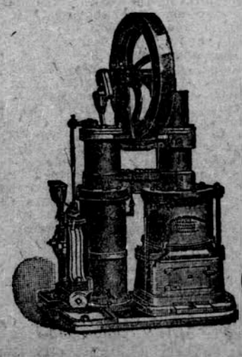

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Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council, The Secretariat, 2 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATHS

BOLE.—Mrs. Yeshodabai mother of Mr. Sitaram Keshee Bole, M. L. C. died at the age of 88, at Kashwalaga Dadar, on 22nd inst. Deeply mourned.

DHONDY—Mr. Sorabjee Cursetjee Dhondy rather of Messrs Cursetji, Framroze, Rustom and Capt. Byram S. Dhondy, and son-in-law of late Mr. Jamshedji Pallonji Kapadia, aged 64, expired yesterday evening at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) Funeral this morning, Thursday, at 8 A.M. (S.T.) at his residence. "Dhondy Terrance," Khambatta Lane, opposite Byculla station.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

All applications for tickets for the Visitors' Gallery of the Legislative Council must be made through or countersigned by a Member. Tickets cannot be issued by the Secretary to the Council unless this procedure is adopted.

ACKNOWLEDDGMENT

We have received sample tins of the coffee powder (Mahatma Brand) brefared in the Shantwan Depot Coffee works, Belgaum. The Coffee has a fine flavour and is guaranteed to be pure.

LATE POPE.

There will be a Requiem High Mass offered by the Bombay Congregation of the 3rd. Order of St. Francis, for the repose of the soul of His Holiness Benedict XV., in the Gloria Church, Byculla, on Saturday, 25th, inst. at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.) All Tertiaries are requested to kindly attend.

LANDLORDS' COMMITTEE MEETING

A meeting of the Committee of Landlords in connection with the compensation tax matter will be held at the "Islam Club" at Chaupatty to-morrow (Friday) at 6-30 p.m.

"HOW AMERICA GAINED FREEDOM"

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on saturday (25th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. Shivax H. Jhabvalla will speak on "How America gained her Freedom" and Prof Bhattena of the National College will preside.

THE SPIRIT OF SACRIFICE.

MR. HORNIMAN'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. B. G. Horniman, in a letter to a friend received by the last mail, writes:—

"I am very pleased with the way things are going in India. The spirit of self-sacrifice and determination displayed all over the country, is splendid. I wish so much I could be there. Of course I feel very much the sufferings of all over friends, but by these the battle will be won. For myself, I would rather be in prison in India, than free here."

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Diplome d'Etudes Superieures, (Paris)

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OVERCROWDING ON STEAMERS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—How lightly the public grievances are brushed aside by the Steamship Companies can be observed from the following facts:—

On the 14th November last while sailing from Bombay to Karachi per S. S. "Lhassa" I noticed in the Bombay docks that the steamer was so overfull even before four hours of the times for departure that hardly any room was available on the lower or upper deck. Passengers were unable to find any recess to the steamer and with great difficulty I managed to step into the steamer. The congestion was so great that to my utter surprise and great disgust I saw that passengers had to sit in every nook and corner of the steamer with hands and feet folded without a single-inch space to move. The luggage with them was so heavy that one fourth of the space was filled by it in many cases passengers sat on their luggage. In spite of such condition the ship's agents continued to take passengers until the time of departure. The shoking condition thus observed could not be tolerated for a single moment by any human being and immediately the steamer anchored off the harbour I commenced to take the tally of the passengers. The congestion was so great that with great difficulty I managed to count the total number of passengers in the lower and upper deck. The number counted by me was more than 1400 which, I think, is beyond the carrying capacity of the ship. Under the rules a certificate showing the total tonnage and the carrying capacity of the steamer should be hung in a conspicious place but none was visible. I do not know exactly but I think the number allowed to be carried by this steamer is 900. Many Indian ladies were so seated that they could not find any space to move about or to go to the latrine. Not bearing to see this state of things I with the aid of my friend took upon ourselves to bring these ladies to the Second Class deck where they were comfortably seated. Immediately upon my arrival in Karachi I wrote a long and strong letter dated 18th November to the agents of the B. I. S. N. Co. Ld. Bombey giving them the facts and asking them what steps they were taking to take the party at fault to task. I also enquired of them of the carrying capacity of passengers lay this steamer. The reply received by me was most unsatisfactory.

Wrote:—The tally taken of deck passengers embarked and tickets "Lhassa" sailed 14th November show a very considerable number of passengers below that mentioned by you, and the numbers on board were well within the certified number for the ship". In conclusion they add:—"At any time you are in Bombay our Marine Superintendent will be pleased to discuss with you any suggestions you may make for the further "comfort of Indian passengers in B. I. steamers".

I replied to this:—"While stating that the number on board was well within the certified number for the ship, you have not mentioned the actual number carried by the ship and the number allowed to be carried. I have taken a tally of the passengers soon after she sailed from Bombay port and I am in a position to prove that the number taken by me is quote correct. Before disclosing further facts on this matter. I would like to know from you the carrying capacity of passengers and the actual number of persons who travelled by the said ship on the said trip. You have also not replied to me in what direction the certificate was hung. I stand by my statement and challange you to prove that my figure is not correct. What quantity of baggage was carried, what amount of freight on excess baggage was collected are also points for enquiry".

Having thus resolved the whole situation the agents could not refute my statement and write to me under the date 14th December "We are in receipt of your letter of the 7th instant and have to inform you that we have nothing more to add to our previous letter"

From the above it will be seen how boldly public opinion is being flouted. Giving evidence before the Deck-Passengers' Committee last year I laid great stress that the present space of accomodation for deck passengers was inadequate and that vast improvement is necessary. The Committee submitting their report to the Government a year ago realised the necessity of increased space for deck passengers; but it seems the seamer agents have not taken the same into consideration.

I have not allowed the matter to rest here and am in communication with the higher authorities and will do so until the grievances are redressed.—Yours, etc.

R. K. SIDHVA.

Karachi, Jan. 28,

RESULT OF POLLING.

The following is the result of the polling in the Justice's Election that took place yesterday at the Municipal Hall:—

		Votes.
(1)	Mr. N. M. Dumasia ...	370
(2)	Major C. Fernandes ...	324
(3)	Mr. Iswardas Luxmidas ...	319
(4)	,, N. V. Mandlik ...	313
(5)	Dr. R. T. Narimsa ...	309
(6)	Mr. Burjor S. Cooper ...	306
(7)	,, M. H. Haveliwal'a ...	303
(8)	,, Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy	297
(9)	,, Pherozo C. Sethna ...	291
(10)	,, Jehangir B. Petit ...	270
(11)	Dr. A. G. Veigas	268
(12)	Sir D. M. Petit	262
(13)	Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy ...	262
(14)	Dr. R. N. Ranina ...	261
(15)	Mr. Mohamedbhoy Hajibhoy	251
(16)	,, Kashinath D. Kothe ...	238
(17)	,, Kharshedji Limji ...	227
(18)	,, N. H. Contractor ...	207
(19)	,, J. R. Dubash ...	188
(20)	,, V. P. Vaidya ...	160
(12)	,, H. J. Bhabha ...	142
(22)	,, Pestonji D. Mahaluxmiwalla	134
(23)	,, Purshotam B. Joshi ...	115

The first sixteen candidates have been declared duly elected to the new Municipal Corporation.

APPOINTMENT OF INDIAN JUDGES

COUNCIL OF STATE PROCEEDINGS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb 22.

After a week off for the Royal visit, the Council of State met again this morning with an agenda of no less than ten non-official motions, including two for the state management of the East Indian Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. After six questions had been answered, Mr. Sethna moved a resolution which was not on the order paper. This resolution desired to convey to Her Royal Highness Princess Mary the humble expression of the Council's sincere congratulations on the occasion of her marriage and of its heartfelt desire for her future happiness.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

JUDICIAL SERVICE.

Mr. Sethna then moved that early steps be taken to increase the number of Indian Judges of the High Courts and Chief Courts and also of Indian Judicial Commissioners to at least fifty per cent of the total number of such appointments. He said that if in the premier service, the Indian Civil Service, they started with 33 per cent and raised it by one and a half per cent it even in the Police Service it was proposed by degrees to raise the percentage of Indians to thirty-three, then he contended that in higher judicial service, they must have at least fifty per cent Indians, almost immediately. Taking altogether all the judges of High Courts, Chief Courts and Judicial Commissioners it wa sfound that there were now only 23 Indians against 55 Europeans, the Indian per centage being only 29. This was certainly a most unsatisfactory condition and must be put an end to by materially curtailing and generally abandoning the recruitment of judges from the Indian Civil Service, also by steadily increasing appointments from the Bar as was the practice in England. In the Dominions and in the United States of America. Civil Servants, as a rule, did not receive the necessary training, nor had they the same necessary qualifications to become High Court or Chief Court Judges or Judicial Commissioners, and Mr. Sethna, therefore, contended that the Government must in the near future restrict their selection to the legal profession exclusively. The Indian element of legal profession had so grown in numbers and in efficiency, that at almost all important centres, the predominance of English Barristers was fast disappearing. Efficiency would not be impaired. On the other hand it would be enhanced by the appointment of Indian Judges, who being familar with local conditions, understood the witnesses and parties appearing before the courts better than the Civilians. With the growth of an increasing and powerful legal profession and development of a comprehensive system of law, judicial work had become so highly specialised and complex that exclusion of Civilians from the judiciary had become an imperative necessity.

Raja Sir Harnam Singh supported the resolution but Sir Edgar Holberton opposed it on the ground of efficiency. If the present system had produced the necessary safeguards of the interests of the public, then it was a pity, he said, that this House should commit itself to a fixed per centage, which might endanger the standard of efficiency.

Mr. O'Donnell replying on behalf of the Government made a speech which was mostly inaudible at the Press gallery. He quoted figures from 1896 to the present year to show that the Government of India had not been oblivious to the complaints of the Indians in regard to indianisation of higher judicial services of the country and pointed out that just as the Indian element would increase in various other services so also would it increase in judiciary so far as the Indian Civil service was concerned.

Mr. Khaparde in supporting the resolution said that law, however, codified or clearly laid down still involved the legal consciousness of the society in which the law was administered. The Civilians however able, could not correctly conceive the legal consciousness of the Indians.

Mr. Samaldas wanted the assurance from the Government that the fifty per cent Indian element would be reached in five years' time because at the rate at which the Indianisation of the service had been going on since 1896. He was afraid it would take more than twenty years to come to fifty per cent. Sir Dinshaw Wacha while urging a larger Indian element paid a glowing tribute to the British Administration for establishment of Courts of Justice in India.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan opposed the resolution.

Mr. Sethna briefly replying to the debate observed that the almost unanimous Indian opinion in the House was the best answer to Sir Edgar Holberton's opposition.

Mr. O'Donnell assured the Council that consultations with the local Governments and High Courts would be made as rapidly as possible and on receipt of their opinions the Government of India would take the subject into consideration at the earliest possible moment.

In view of this assurance, Mr. Sethna was allowed to withdraw his resolution.

TEX ON ROAD METAL.

After Mr. Sethna's resolution for indianisation of higher judicial service had been withdrawn on Government's assurance, Mr. Marcair of Madras moved that the Customs duty levied on road metal imported from Ceylon for the use of roads maintained by local bodies be cancelled in to to or reduced to fifty per cent of the existing rate.

Dewan Bahadur Ramabadra Naidu and Lala Ramsaran supported the resolution.

Mr. Lindsay, the Commerce Secretary, said that while local bodies paid eleven per cent on road metal, there were considerably low rate of duty imposed on them for other articles like girders, steam rollers, etc., which were also essential for municipal administration. Mr. Lindsay, undertook to forward a copy of this resolution with the opinions of local bodies thereon to the Fiscal Commission which according to the terms reference was entitled to examine the tariff policy of Government of India.

Mr. Kale and Sir Dinshaw Wacha supported Mr. Lindsay's suggestion of refering to the Fiscal Commission and Mr. Marcair also agreed and withdrew his resolution.

Dr. Ganganath Jha moved that steps be taken for carrying on a systematic search for manuscript inBritish India and for the acquisition or transcription of such as may be available for those purposes.

Mr. Shafi entirely sympathised with the object of Dr. Ganganath Jha which was, also, the object of the Government as evidenced by the fact that since 1868 up till the present time more than fourteen lakhs had been spent. The Education Member, then, quoted figures to show that the Government had been spending money year after year for the discovery and preservation of records of ancient literature in Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic. In conclusion he drew attention to the existing financial stringency and said it was impossible at any rate for some time for the Government to make any further grants in this direction. But he assured the House that systematic research which Dr. Ganganath Jha had in view would continue to be borne in mind by Government.

In view of this assurance Dr. Ganganath Jha was allowed to withdraw his motion.

MAHATMA'S CRITICS.

AN EXPLANATION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In order to avoid any misunderstanding that might arise in respect of Swami Satya Deva's address on the "Lessons of Bardoli" and the debate thereon, will you please publish the following statement, part of which I made last night, and the rest I had to defer for want of time:—

(1) That the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha stands for Non-violence and for free expression of views.

(2) That Swami Satya Deva is also for Non-violence.

(3) Where he differs from the great Gandhiji is:—

(a) That with Swamiji, Swaraj is the goal for the Congress; whereas Gandhiji regards Non-violence as his ultimate aim.

(b) That Swamiji regards non-violence as a means, to the goal of Swaraj; Gandhiji regards Non-violence as an end in itself.

(c) That Swamiji believes that an absolutely non-violent atmosphere is not attainable in a vast country like India, and in every nook and corner of the country. That such a serene atmosphere can be established, if there is no bureaucratic provocation. That, if Civil disobedience is postponed only on account of the most regrettable Chauri Chaura incident, our opponents will make it a point to see it repeated elsewhere, just to thwart civil disobedience. Gandhiji is evidently insisting on complete non-violence everywhere, as a *condition precedent*.

(4) M. Paul Richards also observes, that that condition is not capable of fulfilment,

(5) All that Swamiji has asked for is independent thinking; clear definition of the aim of the Congress, whether it is "Swaraj" or "Non-violence;" and whether it is advisable to penalise the whole of India and put off civil disobedience only on account of Chauri Chaura incident.

(6) He has expressed the highest admiration for the great Gandhiji and his great work. At the same time he has exhorted his hearers to worship principles and not persons.

(7) To my mind, Swamiji's chief aim and object in delivering these addresses and holding the debates is to make each intelligent man think for himself, chalk out a path for himself preserve himself and thus equip himself for the struggle of Swaraj. We wants us to be as strong as the Sikhs and be non-violent as Sikhs also. If there is any doubts left, he will gladly clear it on his return from Delhi.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BARUCHA.

A STRANGE PHENOMON.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Last two months I have been observing a peculiar phenomenon in Poona. On the road joining the Servants of India Society with the Fergusson Road near the culvert crossing the canal, there is an umber tree that throws out water from the scars which. I suppose, are left by the fall of leaves on the branches. I invite the attention of the students of biology to this action and hope to get some reasonable explanation, of the phenomenon. If any body wants to experiment on the tree, I think, he will have no difficulty to do so. Some may call the action as plant-bleeding. But it will have to be proved by making fresh wounds and observing that the wounds throw out similar drops of water. Any how I think it is a matter for investigation.—Yours, etc.

SHANKASH VAIDYA,
Nature Study Teacher.

Training College for Men,
Poona. February, 20, 1922.

BOMBAY'S MUSLIM WOMEN.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—I have seen Begumsahiba Mohammad Ali's thanks in your paper to six Muslim women of Bombay for Khilafat work in which my name is also included—and in reply to which I should like her thro' the same medium. That tse work of Khilafat is not individual nor deserving of thanks from anyone to any body—but that it is a sacred duty of every reason irrespective of creed to slave untiringly of unceasingly until the wrongs an righted—of she may have my assurance for that—Mrs. A. Muraj and Mrs. A. S. Gala—have helped in—collecting money of jewels. On efforts so far have been too infinites real to deserve any mention whatsoever.—Yours, etc.

ATIYABEGUM.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

WESTERN INDIA TOURNAMENT.

ANNETT BEAT SYED HASSAN.

Play in connection with the Western India Tennis Tournament was resumed yesterday at the Queen's Road at 4 p.m. There were eleven matches scheduled in the programme and all the contest with the exception of A. L. Hosie W. O. Desai were played out yesterday.

In the Gentlemen's Singles a large crowd had assembled to match Ranga Rao vs. Gonsalvez. It was an unequal contest and the Bandra player had to surrender at discretion to the superior prowess of Ranga Rao at 6 1, 6—2. Naoroji vs. Samghani was a hotly contested game—but the weakness of Sanghani in his left hand return handicapped him and Naoroji won the match at 6—3 and 6—4. Parton dismissed Harvey with ridiculous case. In the Doubles events pride of place must be given to Nigel Jones and Vernon vs. Damri and Rahimtoola. Nigel Jones dominated the court and severely punished weak returns by dealing out vicious strokes of great force which non-pluosed his opponents completely. Milne and Latel Bean had an easy time of it with Talyarkhan and M. H. Vishram whom they disposed of in two straight sets of 6—0 and 7—5.

DETAILS OF THE GAMES.

The most interesting match of the day was Annett vs. Syed Hassan. It was a long affair and lasted about an hour and thirty-five minutes. Both played a careful and steady game Syed Hossan's stroke were very pretty the imparted a good deal of spin into them which prevented aggressive front play by Annett. In this contest of youth ordour and impetuosity vs. age, experience and coolness the lttter triumphed the scores being 6—4, 4—6, 8—6. Dastagir who is another promising College player gave a good account of himself in his match with Captain Mathews which he won the scores being 6—3, 6—1.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

SINGLES.

Wednesdays' Results:—

U. D. Ranga Rao beat C. Gonsales, 6—1, 6—2.

J. A. D. Naoroji beat Langham, 6—3, 6—4.

L. C. Paston, beat J. Harvey, 6—1, 6—4.

E. T. Annett beat Syed Hassan, 6—4, 4—6, 8—6.

M. Dastager beat J. Mathews, 6—3, 6—1.

G. L. Hosie W.O. Desai.

S. G. Gore beat J. Fakuda, 8—10, 6—2, 6—2.

F. Naroji and Dastur beat Krishna and Legal, 6—3, 6—4.

M. E. Negel Jones and Vernon beat Damn and Rahimtoola, 6—1, 6—2.

F. Portlock and Brough beat Khatan and Anothen, 6—2, 6—1.

J. Stuart Milne and S. M. Lakey Bean beat Talyarkhan and M. H. Vishram, 6—0, 7—5.

TODAY'S MATCHES.

The following matches will be played at 4 p.m.

Court 1.—T. W. Brough vs. S. G. Gore.

Court 2.—J. Mathews and H. R. Cox vs. U. D. Ranga Rao and R. A. Wagle.

Court 5.—G. Laxmidas and G. Liladhar vs. Y. G. Allana and T. M. Khane.

Court 6.—C. Gonsalves and U. C. Perura vs. M. Dastager and Syed Hassan.

THURSDAY'S GAMES.

Feb. 23.

The following matches will be played at 5 p.m.

J. Stuart Milne and P. M. Laheg Bean vs. Y. Vassudev and P. M. Khambata.

D. Jeejeebhoy and Petit vs. N. F. Naoroji and H. R. Dastur.

J. A. Nimber and S. N. Williams vs. A. L. Hosie and J. R. Farguharson.

F. H. Mehta and S. H. Mehta vs. F. M. Garnett and R. D. Marshall.

R. D. England and J. A. D. Naoroji vs. S. Calvocoressi and H. Denning.

TUESDAY'S RESULTS.

Western Indian Lawn Tennis Tournament.

1ST ROUND.

Fukuda and Kamamma, W.O.; R. H. Sanghani beat Allana, 6—2, 12—10; M. E. Nigil Jones, W.O.; Vassudev and Khambatta beat J. Harvey and Dr. Fairley, 6—3, 6—2; Capt. Mathews and H. R. Cox beat Lt. Comdt. W.S. Gray and Payt Comdr. Parson, 6—0, 6—2.

2ND ROUND.

U. D. Ranga Rao and Wagle beat Gore and Lesenburg, 6—1, 6—3; N. B. Bhagwat and S. M. Savur beat A. F. Hood and P. M. D. Sanderson, 6—1, 6—4; S. M. Lahey Bean beat H. R. Dastur, 1—6, 6—2, 6—4; Kohlhoff and Harwood beat E. T. Annett and L. C. Parton, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4; M. Fox beat Calvocressi, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4.

DAVIS LAWN TENNIS CUP.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Feb. 21

Newyork-France has challenged for the Davis Lawn Tennis Cup.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Scottish League Football matches played to-day resulted Clyde (two); Aberdeen (nil); Rangers (six); Clydebank (one).

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, February 23, 1922.

THE ROOT OF BANKRUPTCTY

It is impossible to recall a more dismal financial year-end than the one arriving in a few days. Not less than ten broad schedules of additional taxation were imposed by the Central Government last March, in order to produce an extra Rs. 19.17 crores and cover the deficit of Rs. 18.3 crores of the previous year. A surplus of Rs. 84 lakhs was anticipated in the last budget. All things considered, chief among which is the unrestrained profligacy of spending departments, we were prepared for variations as early as August last, but for so staggering a deficit as the one materialising, no Indian could make ready. We are told that the deficit of the year will be anything between thirty and forty crores; and this in a year whose rupee loan amounted to about fifty crores. In 1918—19 there was a deficit of 6 crores; in 1919—20 it amounted to Rs. 23 crores; in 1920—21 about Rs. 12 crores; and in 1921—22, we have, after bearing an extra nineteen crore taxation, to bear a deficit estimated at near forty crores. What chaos is this that we pay new taxes and raise overflowing loans merely to find ourselves landed in a slough of the worst kind? The Railway Finance Committee voted at Calcutta for thirty crores a year to be raised as a loan forthwith; there are war-loan maturities to a large extent due next year, not to think of the unmanageable figure of 1925; our floating debt is far in excess of the fifty crores which Sir Malcolm Hailey in 1920 tremulously described as the maximum; the Provinces are chafing under the load of contributions and are in deep waters themselves; our sterling reserves were raided to depletion through hostile machinations; and on the top of unprecedented burdens comes the reported calamity of a deficit. What power do the people possess to check the ruin? For, it is the ruin of bankruptcy that faces the country and let there be no mistake about it. While our buoyant politicians gloat over their Reform bargain, like Moses at the fair infatuated with green spectacles, the finances of the country are being hopelessly deranged through excessive commitments. Of last year's expenditure of Rs. 129 crores, Rs. 104 crores were according to the Montagu statute, nonvohable. Non-official powers are attenuated and they cannot effect savings by cutting down the scale of civil and military expenditure. And without drastic reductions, it is impossible ever again to balance accounts. Expenditure has been allowed to outrun revenue at a terrific pace and the problem is to overtake it to decisive purpose.

We expect the Finance Member to pour forth meretricious rhetoric with the hope of proving that the financial insolvency of the country is due to vast cosmic causes operating throughout the world. We anticipate florid expatiations on the "strong position" of India as compared with other ex-belligerent countries. What earthly use could it be to descant conveniently on the economic disturbances of the world and trade disorder, when India four years ago, was in spite of the war-donation of 150 millions, in a position of undoubted stability? The one exceptional circumstance of the Afghan War cost us Rs. 23 crores, but we maintain that the country could have borne the strain of that ill-managed affair in the following year. According to a wag, the Prince's unsolicited and disastrous visit may in the end show a bill as heavy as that of a minor campaign on the North-West Frontier. It is too small a matter to be mentioned when we face a forty crores deficit. The expenditure on estimate was Rs. 129 crores of which Rs 62.20 crores was for the Army. The Civil establishment which cost us less than twenty million sterling before the war, now consumes nearly forty millions. What wonder is it that the country is groaning under heavy taxation—a fact admitted by Mr Montagu in Parliament—and the Provinces find it impossible to breathe under the ruin of the Reforms? There will be much prating about the Non-Co-operators as the cause of increased expenditure, a libel easy to refute and in any event useless to conceal the scandal of mad commitments. We refuse to trust ourselves to words when we contemplate the disaster of excessive military expenditure which has consumed more than half the income of this wretched country during the last fifty years. Last year the Finance Member sought to "say at once"—his favourite way of anticipating manifest scandals—that the Assembly should regard the military budget with reverential awe and tried to soothe ruffled feelings by allusions to the sub-committee of the Imperial Defence Committee which would in some way curtail expenditure. The Assembly sat mute with optimism, and sagely accepted three crores for the occupation of Central Waziristan; and then a few members were taken on a picnic to Peshawar in order to register a certificate of economy. Peace has been signed with Afghanistan. Are we going to be favoured with a reduction in military expenditure? The problem of defence—defence against whom?—has devastated public finance for half-a-century. India never in her history stood in danger of forays by a hostile naval Power. From Suez to Sydney, Britain's prestige is sufficient security if such were needed, while the import trade of India, buying as she does 62 per cent. of British goods, is of interest in Great Britain's maintenance of sea-communications. The Indian Army was never merely for the defence of India. It constitutes part of the Imperial reserves as Britons knowing history will gratefully acknowledge. Sir Malcolm Hailey last year sententiously observed that we should not burden Britain in an emergency. Did we ever do such a thing? Rubbish! It has, to be just, been regarded as a reciprocal duty. Indians fought in all theatres of war, paid gifts in cash and in kind when Britain stood in peril. Their blood was shed during every war of Britain, in the vast triangle of the earth subtended by Peking, Cape Town and Antwerp. Let there be no talk of blind favours done or a duty of love performed. Britain has incurred debts, but she has annexed large territories, acquired raw materials, got fresh markets, destroyed a commercial rival and secured openings of outdoor relief. South Africa fought and doubled the area of the Union. India's portion and glory are those attained by the dwarf in the fable of the Giant and the Dwarf. We hope Sir Malcolm Hailey will not attempt any nonsensical defence of military expenditure this year.

Circumstances have victimised us. At the International Conference in Brussels, the delegates deplored that certain countries spent as much as 20 per cent. of their national income on armaments. Principles of sound finance have not besmirched the bureaucratic record in India. Our rulers at least were stolid in their justification of 55 per cent. in the case of the "Great Dependency"; there were no qualms of conscience visible last year. Why should they be abashed at all? The Army orator, Sir Godfrey Fell, ignored reminders about the Brussels Conference and seized upon Japan as the model for our expenditure. Did not Japan spend 52 per cent. of her income on her army and navy, though he omitted to mention that Britain spent only 19 per cent. on defence? Japan is an expansionist Power, virtually facing a conspiracy of commercial nations envying her pre-eminence in the Pacific and her proximity to China. She perhaps rightly regards Peace as a truce and she is, as an independent nation, justified in taking note of the unfriendly preparations of jealous Powers. By what canon of comparison can our bureaucratic pundits hold up an erratic exception for our imitation? It is the veriest comouflage, which they think we cannot perceive. France has reduced her military expenditure, though to a small extent, which is natural during her chauvinist, anti-German fever. The Geddes Committee has for Britain suggested a saving on Defence of £41 millions, no doubt trusting to the potential reserves of India being kept on the usual war-footing! Still there is a resolute attempt at reduction on the part of Britain, about the last and the greatest of Imperialist Powers in the world. The Admiralty, thanks to the presence of discerning patriotism and the will to relieve the burden of the people, voluntarily acquiesced in a saving of £14 millions as possible. If, in an alien spirit of unconcern, they had alluded to the Jopanese model of 52 per cent., they would have been sent lock, stock and barrel into the English Channel. And what finally is the real position of the Japanese Empire, so irrelevantly offered to us for edification? Will our bureaucratic masters have the mercy to note the lesson of Japan? According to the Japanese Budget for 1921-22, passed by the Diet, the Total Revenue was £123,845,662 and Total Expenditure £90,540,122. The surplus might turn out less than the estimate, but there was the desire of patriotic statesmen not to play ducks and drakes with national finance. Of the Expenditure of Japan we find £18,333,625 against the Army and £14,182,476 against the Navy. In the aggregate, Defence costs £33 millions. The figures, taken from the "Times" of 20th January, give a tale different to that related last year in the Assembly. We see that Japan, the beau ideal of the Army Headquarters, is vigorously trying to check extravagant expenditure, though she is an independent Power, far more exposed to hostile combination than India, with her little ridges of marauding tribes in the North-West. We have possibly taken the excuses of our brass-hats far more seriously than is necessary. What, then, is the mystery of India being bled so heavily in the name of military defence? Everyone knows the answer, despite the hot protestations of Junkers that every pie of it redounds to the exclusive benefit of India. The land must perish unless compassion is forthcoming to relieve it of unjust burdens.

INADEQUATE.

That even at this day the Government of India cannot feel and act as if they were a truly national Government is well seen in the cable which the Viceroy has just sent to the Secretary of State for India on the subject of the grievances of Indians Kenya. The Legislative Council had passed a resolution recommending to the Governor-General in Council that he "do represent" to His Majesty's Government that any failure in His Majesty's African territories to meet the lawful claims of Indians for equality of status with all other classes of His Majesty's subjects will be regarded as a serious isolation of the rights of Indians to citizenship, which were recognised and affirmed only so recently as at the Imperial Conference of 1921. The Viceroy was also asked to bring to the notice of the British Government the emphatic protest of the Assembly against Mr. Churchill's recent pronouncement. The resolution of the Assembly has, of course, been transmitted to Whitehall along with a brief summary of the debate on the resolution. There the "representation" of the Government of India stops. There is not an extra word in the despatch to indicate to either His Majesty's Government or the Indian community in East Africa that Lord Reading and his colleagues wholeheartedly endorse the views and protest of the Assembly. On the other hand, the Viceroy appears anxious to assure His Majesty's Government that his Government "did not fail to emphasize the difficulties confronting the Imperial Government," that it was able to secure a modification of the Assembly's resolution, which was originally couched in stronger terms, and that "the efforts made by us and by you on our behalf" were "keenly and gratefully appreciated." Lord Reading's Government have acted towards the Assembly's resolution as if they were a merely transmitting agency with no feelings of their own in the matter. If Lord Reading is ignorant of India's past, he might institute enquiries and find out how Lord Hardinge acted on a similar occasion or how even Lord Chelmsford acted when the anti-Indian agitation in East Africa took an acute turn two years ago. Lord Reading might have recalled at least the pledge given by his immediate predecessor that his Government will not accept any status for their nationals in the Crown Colonies which is in any way inferior to that of the rest of His Majesty's subjects in those territories. Unless there is a change in the *heart* of the Government of India and it beats in unison with the heart of the nation, or, in other words, unless they feel and act as a genuinely national Government, they will never be able to do justice to the rights and aspirations of Indians.

As for the pontifical advice which the Archdeacon of Kavirondo has come forward to offer to Indians, it seems to us that this follower of Christ would be better engaged in preaching the necessity of everyone interested in Kenya problems, including his own countrymen, whether missionary or otherwise, taking a Christian view of them rather than the "broad Imperial view" which the Archdeacon is anxious to see taken. Surely the "Whiteman's Burden" is not one of the articles of the creed of the Christian faith and it ill becomes a missionary of Christ to write sneeringly of the claim of Indians to equality with another portion of the human race. Well might our countrymen in Kenya say to Mr. Owen, "Physician, heal thyself!"

Notes of the Day

Questions and Answers.

In the House of Commons Mr. Kellaway has just ascribed the delay in cables to India and the Far East as due to a large increase of traffic. We are quite prepared to accept the explanation. But what appears to us a little curious is not the abnormal delay to the majority of messages but the remarkable rapidity with which *some* few "Reuters" cables reach India—and these not of the greatest importance. Thus if a London paper clamours for Mahatma Gandhi's head on a charger, Reuters' cable reporting this not at all momentous utterance reaches India in record time. Can it possibly be that there is somebody at the other end of the cable who sifts messages and gives priority to just those which it is fondly hoped will frighten India into a state of quiescence? Another statement in Parliament—by Mr. Winston Churchill this time—raies a train of thought. Mr. Churchill when asked to state the numerical strength of the garrison in Irak replied in his most diplomatic manner—leaving the interlocator just as wise as he was before the statesman opened his occasionally very non-committal mouth. "Mr. Churchill said it would be misleading to give the actual figures at present since a reduction was steadily proceeding." Mr. Churchill, of course, would sooner die than mislead anybody, and "he hoped to make a full statement" later. We will await that statement in a condition of considerable scepticism. Mr. Churchill's words indicate that the evacuation of Irak is a process likely to occupy several centuries at the present steady rate of reduction. But just wait till the ex-Turkish Pasha (now dubbed a "Prince of Irak" by the "Englishman's" Colombo correspondent and Mr. Churchill a suspiciously sudden promotion arrives in England. Mr. Churchill will then have something more to say about Irak.

Young Lochinvar.

"With the compliments of the Director of Information, Bombay", has come to us a copy of a note issued by the Publicity Commissioner of the United Provinces. The note is intended to depress all Nationalists who might read it, but as it is an encouraging testimonial to the spread of non-violence in the United Provinces we make haste to quote from it. The sub-divisional officer of Zaidpur in the Barabanki district is the hero of the tale, and, of course, certain non-cooperators are the villains. It seems that our hero tried a case and convicted certain Congress and Khilafat workers for the heinous crime of picketing liquor shop—the charge naturally was that the workers were guilty of intimidation. The S.-D. O. relates the thrilling sequel. The accused, on refusing to pay the fines to which they were sentenced, were marched off through the town to a lock-up in charge of a sub-inspector of police and a dozen constables. As was to be expected, a crowd collected and some enthusiasts conceived the bright idea of taking the prisoners in procession to the *thana*. Music and flowers and an ekka were requisitioned, and the police fearing to interfere the joy-ride started. The "mob" was estimated at over a thousand strong. The S.-D. O., however, had no sense of humour and deemed the *tamasha* damaging to the Government's prestige—as doubtless it was. So he motored to the scene, stopped the procession, forced the "prisoners" (now smothered in garlands) into his car and drove off to the jail. He complains that his car was stoned. Now, while we cannot too strongly reprehend the stoning, we challenge the Government of the United Provinces to tell the world if there exists another country on earth where an unpopular official of an unpopular Government may unarmed hold up a "mob" of over a thousand people break up a procession, abduct the central figures of the procession and escape with only a few stones hurled at his car—probably by exuberant children. Had the S.-D. O.'s feat been attempted in India of last year, he would have doubtless provoked a "riot." As it was, we read into the narrative the suggestion that the principle of non-violence is slowly but steadily gaining a hold over the mass mind. We are therefore able conscientiously to reciprocate the "compliments of the Director of Information" which accompanied the story. We trust the next tale will be one in which no stones figure and that the next S.-D. O. to emulate Young Lochinvar will be rendered most cruelly uncomfortable by the cheers and blessings of the crowd.

The Wrong Remedy.

The City Magistrate of Bangalore who has caused notices under Section 144, C. P. C., to be served on Messrs. S. S. Setlur, Koujalgi, Hardikar and others, prohibiting them from delivering lectures "liable to cause political discontent among loyal citizens in the city" does not appear to realise that the step he has taken is calculated to create "political discontent" among the "loyal citizens" more than any number of lectures delivered by Mr. Setlur and his colleagues. For some time past the authorities in Bangalore have been actively engaged in stirring up "political discontent" by provocative action of the above type and must be wondering why the evil they dread is intensifying rather than mitigating. They are trying to quench the fire by pouring oil on to it! If they are really anxious for peace they should try some other remedy.

Art in Bombay.

Those who have been able to see the recent exhibition of the work done by the students of the Bombay School of Art have no doubt about its merits. The spirit of adventure, associated with all pioneer efforts, was clearly manifest in their keen struggles for a distinct expression and courageous interpretation of life. It was certainly not impossible to pick out from the work many remnants of academic conventions and misguided conceptions of combinations of colour, pose or design. The indecisive attitude consequent upon a conflict of ideas was there naturally, transparent. These shortcomings were, from the very nature of their undertaking, inevitable. They were, in a way, essential for contrasting with the emphatic assertion of many new and vital qualities. In other words, they helped the observer in forming a true estimate of the intrinsic value of the qualities stimulated by inherent instincts. Their work during the year may, therefore, be regarded as more than satisfactory. Where that is not so, it is due, we believe, either to the scarcity of necessary class equipment or the undefined scope of work or aims and object of instruction. This is specially evident more or less in the work done in the modelling, and pottery sections as well as in the architecture school. The modelling classes suffer not so much from any confusion of aims or defects in tuition as from a lack of life models and almost a total absence of casts taken from Indian life and surroundings. The Madonnas and the Hercules littering the floor and the bewildering collection of plaster scraps on the walls and ceilings of the class are enough to madden the most hardened philistine. As regards the potteries we have pointed out more than once how matters have been muddled. We may give it one more chance, although we are frankly sceptical about the "semi-commercial" temptation offered to us. We, in fact, dread these "schemes" and "extensions" because we remember bitterly that the present pitiable position of the potteries is a direct result of the whims of an ex-principal who was rather strong not on artistic education but on elaborate and expensive "schemes," and who justified them on precisely the same grounds of "requirements of modern industry."

Neglect of Indian Architecture.

What is, however, most distressing is the smug atmosphere of the architectural school. The routine work is, of course, carried out. The charts are faithfully prepared. The measurements are properly explained and understood. The archeogical formulas of the West, the classical receipts and the usual engineering technique is duly expounded and perhaps understood. Indian "elements" are, no doubt, included in the routine. But there is scarcely any sign that the group of prosperous architects who manage the instruction, during their leisure hours, stimulate or give any chance for the creative faculties of the students. It is probably expecting the impossible. For, their *Indian* qualifications are not an ascertainable quantity. They are not necessary. The ignorance of the people is allowed to be interpreted as a popular demand for Western archeological essays to which the majority of the architects are accustomed. There might be probably some truth in the plea that the School does not attract the right kind of students as they have at present no prospect of securing a college degree or diploma. But before any grandiose college scheme of extension is taken up the Indian tax-payer would like to be assured that the claims of Indian architecture are recognised by the School authorities as paramount. These are some of the suggestions which ought to lead to a clear defining of the functions of the various departments of the Art School. It is their vague functions that have brought about the present apparent lack of coordination of their activities. It is needless to say that the school suffers enormously from this lack. May we suggest that Mr. Solomon should try to investigate the possibilities of pastel-work and more especially of dry-paint etching, of litho and process work generally? There is much scope for this kind of work in this country. A glance at the output of journals would be sufficient to indicate the large clientele that would like to benefit by it. The cost of such "extensions" would, we believe, be trifle compared with the other contemplated schemes.

Deck Passengers.

The communication from Mr. R. K. Sidhva, which we publish elsewhere, sheds significant light on the claim of some of the local coasting steamer companies that they are taking every care to prevent over-crowding on their steamers and to provide for the convenience of their passengers during the voyage. Mr. Sidhva says that he counted as many as 1,400 passengers on the S.S. "Lhassa," when she started on her voyage for Karachi, while the number she was permitted to take according to her charter, was, Mr. Sidhva thinks, only 900. The certificate indicating the maximum number of passengers allowed to be carried, was, he alleges, nowhere to be seen. The extreme congestion and the consequent discomfort to all the passengers were, he adds, evident to everybody who was aboard the steamer. And yet, the agents of the steamship company, beyond making a bare statement that the steamer carried "a very considerable number of passengers below that mentioned by you," do not definitely contradict the allegation that the steamer carried a larger number of passengers than she was allowed to do under the charter. Why do the agents fight shy of the truth? Did the steamer carry an excess of passengers or did she not? Why do not the agents squarely face this question? What is the maximum number of passengers the "Lhassa" is entitled to carry? It is a pity that the so-called "popular representatives" in the Council and the so-called "popular" Ministry hardly devote a thought to the crying grievances of the passengers on coasting steamers. The Deck Passengers Committee have recommended legislation to compel the steamship companies to increase the minimum amount of space allotted to each passenger. When the Government of India will undertake such legislation it is impossible to say, but until that is done the discomfort of deck-passengers will see no abatement.

LAST SPARKS.

TOWARDS CONCILIATION?

MOMENTOUS SINN FEIN MEETING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Feb. 22.

Crowds watched the assembling, at Mansion House, Dublin, to-day, of 2,700 delegates for the most momentous meeting in the history of Sinn Fein. Many resolutions are on the agenda, but all are related to the question of approval of the Anglo-Irish Treaty. The decision is expected by to-morrow. Contrary to the Standing Committee's recommendation for a secret ballot, the delegates have decided to take an open vote.

There was much discussion to-day, which, however, failed to achieve result, as regards the time of voting, amid the cries of "We are sick of talk. The country wants work."

Then Mr. De Valera moved a resolution rejecting the Treaty, and calling for support in the election for candidates pledged not to take an oath of allegiance to the British King. Mr. De Valera emphasised the necessity of a two-thirds majority.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Mr. Griffith moved an amendment approving the treaty as justified by the Sinn Fein Constitution. He said the treaty was the first instrument that gave the Irish people the power of regaining the country for themselves. If the Irish people rejected the treaty he would abide by their decision but if the contray was the case, he appealed to the opponents of the treaty not to obstruct and not to destroy Ireland's economic and political capacity which was greater than that of any other race in Europe.

Mr. Collins seconding the amendment declared they had the materials to build the house and if they did not get to work nobody would pity them for remaining in the cold.

The debate then tended towards the spirit of conciliation. Mr. De Valeras lead in favour of a compromise preserving the unity of the Assembly, provided the elections were postponed, was followed up by Mr. Collins favouring avoidance of the elections until the constitution could be produced, but stipulating that in the meantime Mr. De Valera's supporters should cease attacking the Provisional government. Mr. De Valera refused to agree to this and heated exchanges culminated in a pandemonium whereupon the Assembly adjourned till to-morrow to enable the leaders to endeavour to fix up an agreement.

DUBLIN OUTRAGE

INVESTIGATION BY PROVISIONAL GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 7 a.m., Feb. 22.

The officer, who was seriously wounded in the shooting affray in Dublin, is now dead. His name was Quartermaster-Sergeant Connolly. Two officers were victims of an ambush which had previously attacked two military cars and set one of them on fire.

Questioned in the House of Commons, today, Mr. Churchill said that a detachment of the Provisional Government's and Crown forces were investigating the crime. He assured the questioner that the Provisional Government were doing their utmost to bring perpetrators to justice. Mr. Churchill said that the military had recently been ordered to fire if they were assailed. Such firing in self-defence did not violate the Treaty.

UNIONIST PARTY'S POLICY.

DISTINCT UNDERSTANDING WITH COALITION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Feb. 22.

The future policy of the Unionist Party, particularly with regard to the Coalition, was discussed at a meeting of the National Council of the National Unionist Association at Westminster to-day.

Mr. Chamberlain in the course of a speech said that whilst there would be no coupon election, there would be a distinct understanding between Unionists and the followers of Mr. Lloyd George, who agreed on all great principles affecting the Empire.

PRINCESS MARY'S WEDDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 7 a.m., Feb. 22.

As a Royal wedding day approaches, public interest grows intense. Crowds waited daily, recently, outside Buckingham Palace, in the hope of catching a glimpse of Princess Mary, who is extremely busy in receiving deputations conveying gifts from provincial towns and public bodies of all sorts.

There was a gathering even at seven o'clock, this morning, on the occasion of a full-dress rehearsal of various processions, namely, the Queen's; then the King with Princess from Buckingham Palace; and Queen Alexandra's, from Marlborough House; the idea being to time them so that a return from the Abbey to Buckingham Palace will be one continuous procession.

Royal Equerries, the States Chamberlain and many Guards officers watched the proceedings in which the cavalry took part.

NAVAL MEN'S PRESENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Feb. 22.

£2,634 sterling subscribed by the officers and men of the Royal Navy has been handed to Princess Mary, who, after buying a personal wedding present, will devote the remainder to the Seamen's Orphan homes.

DISTURBED PORTUGAL.

MILITARIST REVOLUTION AVERTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Feb. 22.

According to information received in London, steps taken by the Portuguese Government to avert a militarist revolutionary outbreak timed for February 19th have been effective. Troops were brought to Lisbon from the provinces and all is quiet, but the President and Government remain in the fortress at Cascaes at the mouth of the Tagus.

From Lisbon, Reuter cables confirming the report that everything is quiet, but mentions that the Republican Guards are concentrated at the arsenal with howitzer batteries and machine-guns in readiness for any eventuality.

NORTH DOWN ELECTIONS

F. M. SIR H. WILSON RETURNED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Feb. 22.

Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson has been returned unopposed for the North Down

A DIRIGIBLE ON FIRE.

10 MEN BADLY BURNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21

(NEWPORT NEWS).—An army dirigible "Roma" exploded and fell to the ground in flames to-day while crossing Hampton Roads. Out of a crew of fifty, ten have been rescued badly burned. The "Roma" was recently purchased from Italy and had the gas capacity of over million cubic feet.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

The war Department announces that the "Roma" was engaged on trial flights, following upon the installation of the "Liberty" motors, which replaced the Italian engines with which the airship was originally equipped.

EYEWITNESSES ACCOUNT.

The eyewitnesses state that the "Roma" was flying at the height of six hundred to a thousand feet when smoke appeared. The craft suddenly fell obliquely to the earth, striking one of the naval base barracks. The men leapt out of the airship, some being equipped with parachutes. The passenger cars broke away and fell to the ground, pinning a dozen men beneath them.

The official explanation says that the vertical controls were carried away, causing the machine to a nosedive. She struck a high tension electric wire *en route* and thus the vessel was set on fire.

FIRE ON THE "ROMEO."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Feb. 22.

Fayal.—The fire in Number I. hold of the steamer "Romeo" has been extinguished. The cargo is damaged by fire, smoke and water. The discharge of Number II. hold is suepended owing to fumes which are too dense. Surveyors recommend flooding this hold.

WRECK OF THE ROMA.

A SURVIVOR'S STORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Newport News (later).—Thirty bodies have been recovered from wreck of the Roma. Commander Ball is among the killed while two pilots Reed and Burt have been saved. The occupants of the airship included seven civilians. Mr. Flying, Captain of the Hampton Roads reports if the airship had been able to keep going another yard it would have avoided the wire with which it collided and would have reached water for which it was making. Survivor states the arishp was only two hundred feet up when the control was carried away and the immediate throwing out of the ballast did not avail to avert the nosedive.

Brigadier General Rudolph Hogg has married Mrs Platt, daughter of the late General Sir Henry Green.

INDIANS IN KENYA

"TAKE BROAD IMPERIAL VIEW"!

ARCHDEACON'S ADVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 7 a.m., Feb. 22.

Mr. Owen, Archdeacon of Kavirondo, in a letter to "The Times" appeals to Indians to take a broad imperial view of the position of natives in Kenya. He points out that Indians hitherto have not shewn signs of devoting their lives to the welfare of Africans, but, by indulging in a policy of Non-Co-operation, have markedly demonstrated their lack of sense of responsibility towards the natives. He urges Indians, before demanding equality in the rule of natives, to fit themselves into trusteeship. Then they will find it and thrust upon them.

S. AFRICAN STRIKE.

PARTIALLY BROKEN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Feb. 22.

Johannesburg.—Coal and electric power strike at Vereeniging has been broken by the return of many strikers to the Cornelia colliery, and thirty-one of the operating staff of the Victoria Falls power-station. The situation in gold-fields is unchanged, except for a slight increase in the number of workers, while the output is progressive.

The Mounted police made a baton charge, yesterday, and routed the Benon commando which had rescued the ringleader of the crowd that set fire to and destroyed the miner's house.

A Capetown message says that in the House of Assembly, Mr. H. Burton, Minister of Finance, anticipated the deficit, on March 31st, would be 1,900,000 sterling.

Mr. J. W. Jagger, Minister of Railways, has estimated that, owing to the strike, there would be a railway deficit of 3,850,000.

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS.

PREMATURE RETIREMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21

At the question time in the Commons Mr. Montague announced it had been decided not to alter the regulation of the Indian Military Service Family Pension fund with regard to the payment of pensions to wives of the retired Indian army officers who were innocent parties in divorce suits.

Mr. Montagu said he had told Lord Rawlinson there was no need for uncovenanted and other members of the Civil Service to insure their pensions since they were a permanent charge on the reenues of India.

Mr. Montagu declared that hitherto sixteen applications for premature retirment had been received from the members of the Civil Service and he was unable to say how many more were on the way.

LABOUR ORDINANCE FOR KENYA.

MR CHURCHILL'S REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21

Asked whether the Kenya Colony compulsory Labour Amending Ordinance had been approved Mr. Churchill stated he had not yet received the ordinance but was calling the Governor's attention to it. Mr. Churchill repudiated the suggestion that the Imperial government was in any way responsible for the payment of capital interest on the Kenya loans.

ELECTIONS AT IRAK.

GRANTING OF CREDITS TO GREECE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.

At the question time in the Commons Mr. Churchill said he hoped the representative assembly would meet in Bagdad shortly. The electoral law for Irak had been completed and elections were at present being held for the municipal bodies who would carry out the provisions of the electoral law in the towns. Elections for the Assembly, Mr. Churchill added, would be held shortly.

Mr. Malone urged that granting of credits to Greece under the Trade Facilities Act should be deferred because it enabled the Greeks to continue the attacks against Turkey.

Mr. Montagu pointed out the facilities which were open to Greece were open to all the foreign countries including Turkey and, therefore, no apprehension should be aroused among the Moslems.

POLICY IN TRANSJODANIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Replying in the Lords to the question by Lord Raglan concerning the Governments policy in Transjordania Lord Sutherland said the security was the primary consideration. Emir Abdulla had accepted control and had carried out his task satisfactorily. The trans desert air mail from Cairo to Bagdad was working uninterruptedly, internal affairs were steadily improving, questions of communications and gendarmerie had been taken in hand and there was every prospect of better conditions bein maintained. Lord Sutherland declared the Government was not paying Emir Abdulla five thousand sterling as present as had been suggested.

CHAURI CHAURA.

MR. KUNZRU'S INQUIRY.

FIRING AND AFTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 22.

Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru, Mabir Mahomed Sobhani, President, District Congress Committee, Gorakhpur and Pandit Chandrakant Malaviya who had gone to Chauri Chaura have issued to the Press a joint report giving result of their one week's enquiry on the spot.

They say that the volunteers carrying banners were clad in the *geru* coloured clothes. They believed to have numbered five or six hundred and were accompanied by a large crowd. The strength of the mob, is variously estimated at between three and five thousand. The procession halted in front of the Thana. The volunteers, it is said, demanded to know why the sub-inspector beat the volunteers on the previous bazar day, expressed their determination to picket the bazar that day and asked the Police to prevent them from doing so. If they could. Some neutrals acted as peace-makers and managed to pacify the volunteers who began to move on but it appears that the procession halted again as the volunteers in the rear were still dissatisfied. The mediators again pacified them but the soft words used by the former led them to believe that the sub-inspector had apologised for what he had done and they jeered at him. This evidently annoyed him and we understand that he either struck some of the volunteers or men in the crowd which lingered behind or asked the chaukidars to drive them away beyond the railway line. The chaukidars, in all probability, used their lathis in doing so. This enraged the mob which collected on the other side of the level crossing and began to throw brick bats. The sub-inspector on coming to know the previous Thursday that the volunteers were likely to assemble in large numbers on Saturday and fearing a disturbance had sent for armed guards. The Armed Police, it is stated, at first fired a volley in the air but finding it produced no effect they fired on the mob. How long the firing lasted we are unable to say but the dead bodies of only two rioters were found near the Thana. We are told by some persons that the losses of the crowd were much greater than they were represented to be. We have not received any evidence in support of this statement but it is by no means impossible that the mob carried away some dead bodies and some of those wounded died subsequently. In spite of the firing the Police were overpowered by the mob though it is unlikely that ammunition was exhausted as unused cartridges were found in or near the Thana, the next day after the tragedy. What happened subsequently is well-known.

AMERICAN SILVER TO ENGLAND

LARGEST CONSIGNMENT SINCE WAR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Feb. 22.

The largest consignment of silver since the war has reached Plymouth from America, and consists of seven hundred and twenty-three bars weighing twenty-five and a quarter tons.

BRITISH AND INDIAN TROOPS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

'REDUCTION STEADILY PROCEEDING'

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Feb. 22.

In the House of Commons, Mr. George Lambert asked for the numbers of British and Indian forces in Mesopotamia and Palestine. Mr. Churchill replied that it would be misleading to give actual figures at present since reduction was steadily proceeding in accordance with the programme which he announced last year. He hoped to make a full statement when the Middle East estimates were presented.

IRREGULAR CABLE SERVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Feb. 22.

In the House of Commons, at question time, Mr. Kellaway ascribed the delay in the cables to India and the Far East to the large increase of traffic since the war. He pointed out that the Eastern Telegraph Company has laid an additional cable between Britain and Singapore in 1920, and proposed to lay another in the near future. He hoped that an acceleration would result from the forthcoming Leaffeld-Cairo Government wireless, which was working satisfactorily.

MAKING GOVT. IMPOSSIBLE.

THE ONLY DUTY OF COUNCIL.

RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION!

STRONG NON-OFFICIAL OPPOSITION TO BUDGET.

Most of the discussion yesterday was levelled against the extravagance of the Government officials and appeals were repeatedly made for economy. But Government would not be denied. It stuck to its guns and denied all charges of extravagance. In fact, nobody was more anxious than the members of Government for a retrenchment and it was Mr. Cowasji, the newest recruit to the Government benches who said that Government were the best allies of the members of the Council in their demands for economy! Millenium must be near at hand with so much co-operation and goo dwill on the part of Government.

Rao Bahadur Kale, who resumed the discussion on the budget, was as seating as any of the previous or subsequent members. He belonged to the party of responsive co-operation—and so did Mr. Hayward! He thought stateman's wisdom should take precedence in these days to the soldiers' bayonets. It were to be hoped so! Even he, so modest and quiet, asked for drastic steps to be taken in regard to the budget. The Inspector General of Police (Mr Griffith) thought if the Police were inefficient, to bride them with higher doles was the best way of improving their *morale*. In fact, he said, whenever the police were reduced in a particular area, it was the people themselves who cried for that blessing again—and here Mr. Pradhan came out with his one parrot-cry of "hear, hear" Mr. Griffith concluded with a hair-raising statement. He said the people were asking for compulsory primary education and if there were no police, how could the parents send their children to the schools when their was no security? Mr. V.R. Gupta again condemned as strongly, the expenditure, as anybody and he charged the Government with manipulating the figures, and did not think that any increase was necessary for the services as conditions were getting normal even in England, not to speak of India. Mr. Haribhai Desai grappled with the Ahmedabad municipal question and asked that instead of suppressing the Municipality for two years, they should have suspended if for two months and allowed new elections to proceed. Then Government could have taken any steps they required. As it was, they had gone against the spirit of Government of India resolution. Both Mr. C. V. Mehta and Mr. Paranjype hotly denied the charge of extravagance, and thus showed to the people that they had become part and parcel of the bureaucracy which they were criticising formerely. Mr. Pahalajani was, however, down upon the Government and he was bristling with crushing facts and figures and was ready with his answers to all questions and posers of the Government bench. He made a very vigorous speech supporting his arguments with solid figures and said the Council had no constructive power but only destructive. While they could not do anything, they could only obstruct; they could make Government impossible; they could destroy the budget, as they were powerless to create it. That was the only alternative before the Council, for want of a better one, and he advised the Council to make all Government impossible.

The Government's action in regard to the Ahmedabad Municipality was left to the Member-in-charge of the General Department Sir Chimanlal to defend. Mr. Hidayatullah spoke not a word, although Minister is in charge of the Municipalities. Is it another example of responsive co-operation? Or does it show that the Ministers are at one with the bureaucracy and that they have merged themselves into it completely? Sir Chimanlal's speech had not even consistency about it. He said if the elections were held again non-co-operators have swept the polls and swept out all their opponents; then he said these gentlemen should not be allowed to harm the interests of the innocent people of Ahmedabad by abusing the powers to their own political ends. If the majority of the people send them to the Council, that means that they possess the confidence of the electors and that their opponents do not. Then where is the necessity of so much sympathy for people who want to harm themselves with their eyes open? The arguments were too flimsy to be worthy of Sir Chimanlal and if he wanted to defend the action he should have been on firmer grounds and used more plausible rhetoric for the purpose.

Mr. Cowasji who spoke with his usual *elan* was not very convincing when he said that Government had done its best to

The Council sat till a late hour—in fact and it delighted the hearts of the officials. Much more was expected of him than to say ditto to the officials. Mr. Findlay Shirras was very doleful. His argument was the usual one—"Oh, hush, hush, dont' criticise our misdoings, we are too thin-skinned and feel hurt when people speak against us."

The Council sat till a late hour—in fact till till 7-30 p.m.—to finish the general discussion on the budget. At the fag end of the meeting very few members remained and except for Mr. Pradhan's inanities—who will never allow one reactionary remark from the official benches pass him without his "hear, hear"—there was nothing very interesting.

When the Legislative Council met again yesterday, Sir N. G. Chandawarker presiding, Mr. I. S. Haji said last time two days had been granted for the general discussion on the deabte, and this time only two days had been granted.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani asked the leader of the House to approach the Governor with the request of the members.

Mr. Hayward said two days had been granted for general discussion, but on two days the taxation bills would be discussed and on those days the budget could be discussed further. In fact more time had been granted this time than on the last.

Rao Bahadur K. R. Kale said theirs was responsive cooperation, and if Government also should cooperate with the people. This was a time more for the use of statesman's wisdom than the soldiers' bayonet and he was glad that a sane spirit was prevalent among the officials in this presidency. Proceeding he said there should be cutting down of the higher appointments in order that there might be economy. The taxation was heavy as it was, and on the top of it they were asked to bear the burden of new taxation. The time had come for the Council to take a bold step and if they refused to pass the new taxation, Government would have to find out new ways of effecting economies and retrenchment.

POLICE EXPENDITURE.

Mr. F. C. Griffith, (Inspector (General of Police) said at least in the Police Department solid efforts were being made to cut down the expenditure. In 1910, 85 lakhs were spent on the Police. The village police were omitted from this. In 1913-14 the cost of the Police was 91 lakhs, the number being about the same; in 1921-22 the cost went up to 181 lakhs. These figures were certainly higher, but they should look round. Bombay thought itself to be in the vanguard of progress and they had to pay that price for that position. The cost per policeman in India in 1910 amounted to Rs. 294 per head; in 1913 Rs. 311 per head and in this year it came to Rs. 568 per head. Whereas in England it was £334 per head. While the increase in Bombay Presidency was 93 per cent in England it was 200 per cent. Some body had said that even the number of Admirals had been cut down in England, but if they had a Washington Conference in India of all parties, similar to that held in America, they could no doubt have a reduction. As regards the promise of a reduction of 20 lakhs in the Police expenditure, he did not think it would amount to that figure. He thought the small sum which the public were paying for police was the best premium they could pay for their safety and security. They were asking for compulsary primary education, but if they reduced the Police, the people would be afraid to send their children to schools for want of security.

Mr. V. R. Gupte said the budget was most unsatisfactory and they had spent away three crores more than they were entitled to. There was overcalculation in the budget. The had also overcalculation in excise revenue. The question was whether they would have that revenue next year, as it was likely to go down. The retrenchment should be in all directions, even the higher offices must come within the province of the Committee.

Mr. Haribhai Desai said the need of the moment was retrenchment and were they expected, he asked, that because they had got "autonomy" they should be called upon to pay any amount, without looking into the expenditure. The Finance Committee was now a shadow, as compared to the Committee in the old Council. Therefore, he would say that it was for the officials rather than for the Committees to suggest ways of cutting down the expenditure. Mr. Desai then referred to the affairs of the Ahmedabad Municipality and its supersession by Government. He quoted Government of India Resolution No. 43 and said it was against the spirit of this that the action had been taken by Government. Even if a supersession were required a supersession of two months would have been enough and the elections ought to have been allowed to proceed with. But that had not been done; when they were on the eve of new elections Government had suddenly suppressed the Municipality for a period of two years and the supersession for two years was absolutely uncalled for.

Mr. C. V. Mehta said this year the excise revenue was calculated at nearly 60 lakhs. Any cutting down of expenditure in Excise Department would mean a fall of revenue and a false economy. He wanted to prove to the Council tha he had succeeded in effecting large economies in his departments. Unless they spent monies on forests they would not get good revenues in the coming years. He went into the details of the budget and said every item was necessary. It was part of wisdom to spend as much as possible on irrigation.

The President asked the Minister not to go into the details.

Mr. Mehta said there was already a retrenchment of a crore of rupees and if the money asked for was not voted by them, the result would be they would be in a very bad position.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani said the budget would have to go back to Government for redrafting. If their recommendations did not find place in the budget then they would not be justified in giving a blank

(Continued on next page.)

AHMEDABAD PREPARES.

POPULAR AWAKENING FOR NATIONAL EDUCATION.

MR. VALLABHBHAI ON GOVT. ACTION.

(By our Special Representative.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 18.

The people of Ahmedabad were prepared long before the regular order was received to face the suspension of their Municipality. The mass meeting that was held some time back to appreciate the very valuable services that the representatives of the people had put in for the cause of the citizens also decided to form a Committee to organise and take immediate steps to impart national primary education untrammelled by Government control for their children. All those that are acquainted with the Municipal affairs of Ahmedabad knew very well that the Municipal primary education has been all throughout the bone of contention. The contest arose in right earnest over the attempt on the part of the representatives to get rid of the Government educational control. They willingly gave up the Government grant of a lakh of rupees. An institution called Prajakiya Prathmik Kelvani Mandal was established and able educationists like Messrs. Balvantrai Thakor, G. V. Mavlankar, J. H. Diwan and G. K. Mavlankar were appointed to act as Secretaries. Not a day passes here when a meeting is not held in one ward or the other and a school is not started. The Secretaries have perpared a scheme so as to meet the primary educational needs of the city. So far ten schools have already come into existing with over two thousand children on their role. True to their name and traditions the Ahmedabad people are coming forward to help the organisers with finances. The workers expect to make every school dependent on the collections of that locality. Members, donors and patrons are enlisted who pay Rs. 100, Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 or more respectively. I am told the enthusiasm of the people knows no bounds in every evening's meeting and their resentment created by the suspension order has taken an honourable turn if suplying all the educational needs for their children. The Municipal schools are being deserted. Be it said to the credit of the workers here that they are devoting themselves entirely to the educational needs of the children without contemplating, at least for the present, the future steps to break the powers of the nominated body. And here it should be said that the proprietors and the joint principals of the Proprietory High School have set an example of turning their large institution, one of the largest in the Presidency having in its roll about 2,000 pupils a national one forfeiting all Government control and devoting themselves unreservedly in the cause of primary education. This has set an inspiring example in the city. The office of the Proprietory High School has been turned into an Enrolment Depot where teachers come into batches offering their services for national primary schools. A new spirit seems to have been imbued among these ill-paid and so long badly-used teachers. They are prepared to undergo hardships temporarily caused by change of service and low payment and join those newly-started schools. So also is the onrush of women teachers for girls' schools. About 105 teachers have given up their work in the Municipal aided schools and have taken to services in schools controlled by the popular body. If the Secretaries of the Prajakiya Kelavani Mandal have been able to enrol in less than a week about 2,500 children in the National schools it will not take a long time to turn most of the 13,000 children attending Municipal schools to the other side. In short, the leaders here are judiciously thinking of tackling in a systematic and organised manner the primary education problem of the city before they take to non-payment activities.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel whom I saw this morning as well as in the afternoon was only too optimistic about the people's support to the non-cooperators' activities. He is quite sure people would whole-heartedly back them up when it would come to non-payment of Municipal taxation which might be taken up in the beginning of April. The following statement which he gave me on my requesting him to present me with his views on the situation arisen since the suspension of the Ahmedabad Municipality summarises the state of affairs bringing out the Government illegalities and flouting of the Ahmedabad public opinion.

MR. VALLABBHAI'S STATEMENT.

The order of suspension of the Ahmedabad Municipality has not come as a surprise on the people of Ahmedabad and hence, though there is considerable resentment against the order, the people are quite prepared to meet with the situation created by the order. On the general administration of the Municipal affairs there was no difference with the Government and the supersession order has not been based on grounds of mal-administration.

The reviews of the Collector on the Administration reports of the superseded Municipality during the term of its office contain unmistakable evidence of progress in various branches of Municipal administration. But the conflict arose from the attempt on the part of the Municipality to free the Municipal schools from the Government educational control, at the cost of giving up the annual grant of about a lakh of rupees. For a long time after the first resolution passed by the Municipality expressing its desire to be free from such control and intimating to the Education Department its unwillingness to submit to inspection and control, the attitude of the Government was one of absolute indifference. The steps taken by the Education Department of withdrawing teachers, removing Municipal stipendary students from the local Training College for Teachers and finally declaring Municipal schools unrecognized, were such as would lead one to suppose that Government intended to waive the right of inspection if any.

After the arrival of Mr. Pratt, as Commissioner, there was a sudden change of policy. At first he started Non-Cooperation with the Municipality. His attitude frightened the Chief Officer who applied for leave and expressed a desire to revert to Government service. He refused to sanction the Educational Schedule. The services of Appellate officers who under the law must be Government officers were denied. The proposals for this acquisition of land for public purposes were also rejected, on the ground that the Municipality would get no assistance under the Land Acquisition Act, unless it accepted Government control in Education. But as this policy of pinpricks did not succeed he eventually obtained an order under Section 178 of D. M. Act from the Government, authorising him to appoint an officer who would rectify the default of Municipality's alleged non-allowance of inspection. The legality of the order of Government was contested by the Municipality, but the Commissioner went further and abused that order by authorising the officer appointed by him to take charge of the management and maintenance of the Municipal schools. The Municipality questioned his action and requested the Government to cancel his order. His action of withdrawal of Rs. 72,000 from the municipal account with the Imperial Bank was also illegal. And these illegalities could only be covered up by an order of supersession of Municipality or a reversal of the policy of the Commissioner which may mean his resignation. The order of supersession also contravenes the expressed policy laid down by the Government of India in the resolution No. 41, dated 16th May, 1918, on the local Self-Government Policy. In para 17 of that resolution it is suggested by the Government of India that penal action from outside might in some cases be dispensed with if the Government took power by a legislation to dissolve a Municipal Council and require a fresh election before making use of the more drastic powers conferred upon it by the Legislature. And in para. 25 of the said resolution, the Government of India desired that action should be taken without further delay to give effect to the suggestions contained in that resolution where ever it would be possible to do so, without any change in the existing Legislation. Now the situation in Ahmedabad was such that effect could have been given to the expressed suggestion of the Government of India by allowing the elections for which dates were also fixed by the Collector. In fact, the order of supersession was passed when the elections were in progress, one constituency had already elected its representatives and the other elections were to take place shortly.

FUTURE ACTION.

As a result of the suspension of the Municipality, the Municipal schools have been deserted and people are making arrangements for taking education of their children in their own hands. There is no doubt that a large majority of the ratepayers will refuse to pay Municipal taxes, but the campaign of non-payment of taxes will begin after the educational problem is tackled in an organised manner. The new bills for the taxes for the next year will be issued after the first of April and hence there is considerable time to educate and organise the people in order to enable them to offer an effective fight to the Committee of Management.

BANGALORE PUBLIC LEADERS

SERVED WITH NOTICES UNDER SEC. 144 C. P. C.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Feb. 21.

Notices under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code have been issued by the city Magistrate against Mr. S. S. Setlur, President, District Congress Committee, Mr. S. N. M. Razvi, Secretary, Messrs. Bhimarao, L. S. Hardikar, S. Srinivasa, Raghavan, Ramalal Tivari and Bhmachar, besides Mr. Srinivnivasa, Rao, President, Karnataka Congress Committee who has been attempting to deliver lectures liable to cause political discontent among loyal citizens in the city.

"OPEN LETTER" TO MAHATMAJI.

MR. HASSAN IMAM'S DISCLAIMER

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, Feb. 21.

Mr. Hassan Imam of Patna disowns the open letter to Mr. Gandhi which appeared in his name in the "Statesman" (Dak Edition) of the 21st instant.

BOMBAY CALCUTTA MAIL SERVICE

REDUCTION OF THROUGH TRAINS

(Associated Press.)

VICTORIA TERMINUS, Feb. 20.

Consequent upon the strike on the E. I. Railway Bombay-Calcutta mail service via Jubbulpore will run to and from Allahabad from this date as a temporary measure and accomodation for Howrah will, therefore, be reduced to two bogie composite carriages which will be run through between Allahabad and Howrah by the E. I. Railway connecting trains. Third class and inter-class passengers will have to change at Allahabad.

PRINCE AT DELHI.

A PEACEFUL HARTAL

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 16.

A most complete and peaceful Hartal was observed at Delhi on the 14th instant. The news of Bardoli decision was received here with great consternation and was the talk of the town in various political circles. Volunteers appeared to be dejected and went round the city with drooping spirits until they were told to abide faithfully like Swaraj soldiers and to act according to mandates received. All-India Congress Committee summoned for the 24th instant at Delhi is likely to be a stormy one considering the feeling with which the Bardoli decisions have been received. The abondonment of Mass Civil Disobedience is not so much resented at as the suppression of Volunteer activities, which is considered as a slur on their past good work and general good conduct inspite of Gorakhpur malevolence. The Gorakhpur tragedy no doubt has given a rude shock and produced an impression quite reverse to what was expected after more than a year's incessant hard work. However this we hope is a passing phase and the people will soon fully realise the effects of this chastisement which Mahatma Gandhi has chosen to give.

As I have already stated the Hartal was a complete success and reflects a great credit to the people of Delhi and no less to that great personality Hakim Ajmal Khan Sahib, ably assisted by Swami Shardhanand and Dr. Ansari. The day passed off smoothly with occasional excitement which made the Police nervous, specially when the people in Chandni Chawk raised shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai" during the passage of troops through the streets. An agreeable phase of the situation was that after the arrangements for picketing had been abandoned the local Police were inclined to co-operate with responsible local leaders to prevent broaches of peace and finally the arrangement arrived at was that the Police were to give information to leaders wherever any disturbance was apprehended and they were to persuade the crowd to disperse in the first instance and after the attempt on their part had failed the Police were to step in. Happily affairs at no time came any where near that stage.

The Prince's visit to this country has opened a new vista of commercial activities to the people of this country. A new class of contractor has been brought into existence who can at short notice pour in a stream of spectators to witness a procession. Our newly reclaimed brothers the Chamars were brought from the adjoining Districts in large numbers to witness the spectacle. Village matrons with young hopefuls perched on their shoulders were a sight to see. A very palatable and delecious bill of fare including Chapati, vegetables, Dal and Laddoo was announced to be provided for these honoured guests at Government expence. One train load of spectators had to be stopped at Shahadra owing to their late arrival for the procession and had to return to their homes swearing thirsty and famished perhaps a little wiser for their experience. Pardah arrangements were also made for supposed Zenana Ladies and a venturesome visitor could only count three, one of whom as reported turned out to be the wife of a worthy Khansaman of some valiant Colonel. Groups of these simple village folks when huddled together were seen shouting for their respective Thekedars for the previlege of seats on and the lattr amidst angry looks and grumblings could only scratch their heads and look foolish. During the interval of anxious waiting Chilam smoking was a merry past time. On the other side in different blocks the Raises, Khan Bahadurs, Rai Bahadurs and Title holders of variety of grades and shade grudily attired in their scarlet and blue were seen squatted with great dignity. The poor Tehsildars, Inspectors and scores of other lower grade officials as usual were found cursing their evil stars by not having the consolation of even a chair to rest their much fatigued and worked out trembling legs. To recline in a standing posture against the stem of some luxuriant tree providing convtnient shade was the only solace. Many a refractory member of the Assembly and Council of State as reported on very reliable authority entirely abstained from attending. This was a most noticeable feature of the reception.

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

1 CRORE DEFICIT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. ..

At the Punjab Legislative Council Sir John Maynard presented budget for year 1922-23. The year 1921-22 would end with a minus balance of 99 lakhs. There is the prospect of 158 lakhs deficit at the end of year 1922-23. The diminution is receipts as compared with the last year land revenue 43 lakhs, Excise 32 lakhs, irrigation 33 lakhs.

The Council adjourned till the 27th February when His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will honour it with a visit.

RESOLUTION IN A. I. C. C.

(From A Correspondent.)

BILASPUR, Feb. 21.

Mr. Raghavendrao has given notice of the following resolution to be moved at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee at Delhi:—"the present political situation created in the country by the Bardoli decision of the Working Committee warrants convening a special Session of Indian National Congress with a view to consider and decide upon more suitable methods for the rectification of the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs and for attainment of *Swarajya*."

MAKING GOVT. IMPOSSIBLE.

(Continued from previous page.)

cheque to Government by passing their demands for money. The powers of the Council were destructive and not constructive. They had no power to suggest anything, only they could destroy it. Even the Finance Committee was not a body which could construct. The Council was a destructive body, the Finance Committee a helpless body, and the Government in spite of the standing orders had introduced the budget without the necessary notice of 14 days, and they could not but say that the powers of the Council were very very small indeed. While the civilians had got their increases the Provincial Services were not treated fairly. The Council were unable to back a single hair of the head, a single pie, of the All-India Services. These services were given huge allowances and the Council could do nothing to reduce them. It was not possible to reduce the subordinate services, unless they reduced the higher services also; but unless they were given the necessary powers, they were absolutely helpless in the matter. The present bill for travelling allowances amounted to Rs. 5 lakhs, four lakhs more than last year and in every department they would find an increase in travelling allowances. He had numerous suggestions to make, but the Council was no place for making constructive proposals, the Council was a place for destruction and nothing else. The only course open to them was absolutely to obstruct in budget, and not only that but to make it impossible for the Government to continue. That was the only way open to them and he warned the Government that the Council would have to obstruct the budget and destroy it.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye could not be heard at the Press table. He said the Presidency could not have exceeded the normal figures of expenditure but for the fact that the accumulations, of work during the war had got to be got through. Government themselves were going on with the retrenchment and he would ask the retrenchment Committee whether it were not so. The rise in travelling allowances was due to the rise in railway rates.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav said there was a strong agitation against the liquor trade which had caused a big hole in the revenue and fresh taxation had been asked for to make up the deficit. But fresh taxation always caused dissatisfaction, and this bitter pill must be coated with something palatable.

Sir Chimanlal Setalwad said the Government were willing to cooperate with the Council, but retrenchment might be in the wrong direction. Mr. Mountford had told them that they were going to abolish the resident magistrates and this was against the policy of separation the judicial from the executive. Only the days previous orders had been issued to cut down travelling expenses and he wanted to tell them that Government were quite earnest in making retrenchments, but that took time. If they did not grant the money they know what the result would be. If they adopted destructive and obstructive methods the Government would be made impossible and he heped the Council would not adopt Mr. Pahalajani's suggestion of making Government impossible. They could rest assured that Government would do their best to retrench, but they must cut down useful expenditure for the good of the people. Every irrigation work was useful to the people, although they had to forward money for it and pay interest on it. They were doing their best to speed up these works as much as possible and re assured then there was not going to be any curtailment in their policy. He thought if it were suggested that the housing schemes were going to be abandoned there would be land protests from the Council, as there were for the housing of the poor.

Coming to the Ahmedabad Municipality what would have been the result of a fresh election, he asked? The same members would have been reelected and not Rao Saheb Harilal Desai and the people with him. They would have been swept away and the power would have passed into hands of people, who wanted to work the Municipality not for the good of the people, but for merely destructive political ends. If any fresh election had taken place the old members would have been elected again. If Government had surrendered power into the hands of these people who were against all law and order they would have destroyed the innocent people of Ahmedabad and abused their power for their own political ends.

Mr. Ibrahim Haji said there was a great demand for compulsory education and total prohibition, but Government had not acceded to their request. There was a compulsory Education Committee, but the report had not been yet presented. Similarly there was an excise Committee promised and he did not think that it had met even once. He thought the ministers had merged themselves into the bureaucracy and completely identified themselves with it. The ministers were new but with the old spirit of the bureaucracy and they could not ask the Council to vote for new taxes so that the Government could spend the money as it liked.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said Government were one with the Council in their demand for retrenchment and there were no stronger supporters of theirs than Government. His budget was only thirty-three thousand rupees more than that of last year, inspite of the fact that large sums had been paid out for revision. That was done by means of the pouring knife and he invited members to come to him and he would prove to them what he had said. Talatis were going to be reduced and he was also going to reduce the number of Deputy Collectors and he was investigating how many personal assistants there were to collectors. He asked the Council not to decide in a hurry, but consider the matter over and then try to reduce the salaries. He advocated the issue of new loans for buildings etc., as he said their sons also should pay for them as they would also enjoy them.

Mr. Finlay Shirras said they would never go back to the old low price and the new price level had come to stay. The total cost of services to the total cost of administration was 28 per cent. There were many like him, in the services, who really wanted the reforms to succeed, but these continuous criticism disheartened them. It was specially hard on the district offices who were really backbone of the administration.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia said the outlook was most glorious. The ministers had told them that their proposals for retrenchment would meet with their careful attention and that meant doing nothing in the language of diplomacy. But they were suffering for the sins of ommission and commission of their predecessors like Sir G. Curtis, who thought all the wisdom was centred in them. He asked for the pushing forward if new irrigation schemes without delay. They had to take long views and prepare new schemes for the prosperity of the Country.

Shaik G. H. Hidayatullah also spoke.

Mr. J. B. Petit pleaded for economy and supported the charges made by Mr. Pahalajani. They should not pass the budget unless it came to them with the stamp of approval of the Finance Committee. As asked the Council not to accept the budget, but to reject it and send it back so that it could be cut down.

Mr. Hayward said owing to N. C. O. the Police expenditure had increased. They had tried their best to retrench. It was not their duty by means of non-cooperation to refuse the demands of Government, let them rather by responsive cooperation work this reform scheme, for the next step of responsible Government.

Mr. Lawrence also spoke, but he could not be heard.

The Council then adjourned till 2 p.m. to-day.

END OF BI AMAN'S BEHAR TOUR.

INDEFATIGABLE SPIRIT FOR WORK.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

Before leaving for Calcutta Bi Aman visited several places in Behar by motor as train times were inconvenient. Journey by motor on Kucha road was far from being a smooth run, but old Bi Aman was ever ready to address meetings soon after she had offered her prayers. Her great burning zeal for the Khilafat and Swaraj has given her strength which her sons enjoyed due to their God given good physique. Behar by the end of her tour gave her a lakh and twenty-five thousand rupees towards Angora fund. There were other invitations, which she painfully refused for want of time. Behar, Mahatmaji's favourite province is alive to its fullest sense. The host of good and energetic workers in almost all places gives courage and hope. Mrs. Shafi who has taken up the work in the absence of her husband is admired by everyone and she is giving a right lead to Muzzafarpur. Workers everywhere throughout the province are alive to their responsibilities and are very active. Behar can pay an equally big sum in a months time if the workers carry on their work as enthusiastically as they were doing while Bi Aman was amongst them. Bi Aman is staying with Begam Azad and leaves tomorrow for Delhi.

SPECIAL CONGRESS SESSION

MR. RAGHAVINDRARAO'S MOTION IN A. I. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

(Associated Press.)

BILASPUR (C. P.) Feb. 21.

At the next meeting of All-India Congress Committee at Delhi, Mr. Raghabindra Rao intends to move that in view of the political situation created by the Bardoli decision, a special session of the Congress be convened to decide upon a more suitable method for the attainment of triple objects.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

SITUATION REMAINS UNCHANGED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 22.

The East Indian Railway strike situation here is unchanged. The strikers are holding meetings every evening and in day they go about collecting subscriptions for the strike fund and it is said so far about Rs. 1,200 have been collected.

At the last evening meeting, it was announced that a telegram had been received from Mr. C. F. Andrews saying that he would arrive at Allahabad to-day by mail after seeing the Agent at Calcutta in order to bring about a reconciliation between the strikers and the Company. At Tundla the situation is unchanged; the goods traffic in addition to the passenger service is being worked.

The Pilgrims' Dinner received a cable from Prince of Wales regretting that he was unable to be present with his brother pilgrims in welcoming Balfour from Washington where he had played so distinguished a part.

John Porter, the trainer is dead.

The winding-up orders were granted on Tuesday to the Greater Britain Insurance Corporation and to the City of London Reinsurance Company, both belonging to the City Equitable group.

It is stated that Mr. J. M. Keynes is unable to go to India in February, and the consequent vacancy in the Indian Fiscal Commission will not be filled up.

One of the Swansea spelter works has restarted to-day after twenty months' idleness. It is expected that all Welsh spelter works will be in operation next week.

FISCAL COMMISSION.

MR. J. A. WADIA'S EVIDENCE.

"AGRICULTURAL COUNTRY NEEDS PROTECTION."

The following is the oral evidence given by Mr. J. A. Wadia before the Indian Fiscal Commission which resumed its sitting on Tuesday at the Secretariat Council Hall, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding, at its Tuesday session:—

In reply to Mr. Narotam Morarji Mr. Wadia said Japan made progress through protection. He was dead against imposing export duty on any article whatsoever. The mill industry in India was in existence for the last 25 years which was a sufficient time to train capable Indians for taking charge of responsible work in the mill industry. They employed Lancashire men not for the love of Lancashire but because Lancashire man were more capable.

In examination of Mr. Coyaji, Mr. Wadia said he would apply protection gradually. The present distressful economic condition was due to the fall of the purchasing power of the rupee.

REASON FOR POVERTY OF INDIA.

In reply to Mr. Rhodes, Mr. Wadia said that the poverty of India was due to the lark of industry. It was also party true that the increase of population had brought about poverty in India. They were due—two reasons, viz., free trade and currency policy.

Replying to Mr. Birla, Mr. Wadia said whether they imposed increased duty on import or on Excise, it was the consumers who paid and not the importers. The idea of protection was to accelerate progress in the line which they have laid out.

Replying to Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Wadia said the idea of protection was to give advantage to the country's industries. If you have more protection it would do harm. Too much of a good thing was nor good but bad.

DESCRIMINATE PROTECTION.

To Sir M. B. Dadabhoy, Mr. Wadia replied that in importing manufactured goods the economic and fiscal policy of Great Britain was selfish. He was a discriminate protectionist, that is, to protect such industries that required protection. It was also his opinion that on he prosperity of the capitalists and the preservation of Indian industries depended the progress of the country. He was in favour of imposing a maximum import duty of 14 to 15 per cent, and 6 per cent excise duty as a protective measures. The Government was responsible for victimizing the labour by token curency and not the mill-owners. The mill owners had given 100 per cent increase to their employees in the course of the last two or three years after strike. The prices had gone 100 per cent. before the war in India as against 22 per cent in England. It was as far as 400 per cent higher in India now and that was the reason why there was a clamour among Railway, Government and other employees for a general increase in their salaries because the purchasing power of a rupee was only six annas.

DIRECTION OF INDUSTRIES.

In the afternoon Mr. R. D. Bell, Director of Industries, was examined. He said: "I generally favour a policy of Free Trade. I do not object, however, to the imposition of customs duties for he purpose of obtaining revenue."

In reply to Mr. Jamnadas, Mr. Bell said that the policy adopted by England to safeguard the interests of Lancashire in regard to cotton industry, was wrong. Government had not supported any industry so far directly.

Replying to Sir M. B. Dadabhoy, Mr. Bell said that he was a free trader but that was only his personal view and not that of his department.

Q.—As the Director of Industry, if you found a particular industry suffered by foreign competition would you not take steps to support that suffering industry?

A.—Not necessarily. On principle I would not support.

Further hearing was adjourned till Wednesday.

AIR FORCE APPOINTMENTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.

The following Air Force appointments are announced.—Air Vice Marshal Sir Edward Ellington to command of the Middle East area and Air Vice Marshal Sir Geoffrey Salmond to replace Sir E. Ellington as the Director General of Supply and Research.

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LAHORE LETTER.

PREPARATIONS FOR PRINCE'S RECEPTION.

LALAJI'S CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Feb. 17.

Official Panjab is making elaborate preparations for the reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales during his visit to this province. A press communique recently issued contained a programme of functions which will take place during the Prince's stay at Lahore. His Royal Highness reaches Lahore on the 25th instant at 3-30 p.m. and those present at the Railway Station will be limited to a few senior officials and a few press representatives, and no tickets of admission are available for the rest. The processional route is considerably removed from the town environs, and will be by Empress, Nicholson, and Macleod Roads, into the Mall to Government House. Perhaps the route is so selected to keep His Royal Highness away from the sight of a deserted and hartal-observing city. Reception at the Government House is also limited to Ruling Princes and Ruling Chiefs, leading officials and members of the Provincial Reception Committee only.

In connection with the visit, there will be a provincial *mela* in the Minto Park on the 26th February, and the Prince has been invited to honour it with a visit in the afternoon. At this function, besides those to whom tickets have been issued, a limited number of seats will be 'available for those who apply in person to the Invitation Officer'. The programme includes a visit to the Aitchison College, the Railway Workshops, and the Panjab Legislative Council for which *no tickets are available*. Besides these engagements, the Prince will attend polo, Soldiers' Concert Parade of Military Pensioners Police Parade, etc. the rules of admission to all of which are strict, and in some cases limited to officers and soldiers. The Panjab Legislative Council gives a Garden Party at Shalamar 'to which no applications for invitations will be received'. In fact the whole show will be strictly stage-managed, and though the visit will go down in official records and chronicles as a brilliant success, yet it is clear what little will be the part of the general public in the whole affair. It is arranged that during His Royal Highness' sojourn in this Province, free Railway trains will fly to and fro fetching chiefs, landlords, pensioned officers and loyal village folk. At the same time forces of law and order are being considerably strengthened by fresh re-inforcements from other quarters and the employment on duty of the European and Anglo-Indian section of the I. D. F. will complete the arrangements.

Mmunici ality's Pr.sident ship.

In my letter of the 23rd ultimo I mentioned how the timely resignation of the official President of the Lahore Municipality, when six of the people's representatives were out of way, afforded an opportunity to the nominated members of the Committee to put up a nominee of their own. For some time speculation was rife as to the probable successor to the outgoing President. The election took place on the 7th instant, and Chowdhri Shahab uddin a gentleman who after having been defeated at the polls was nominated to the Committee by the Government, was elected Chairman by a majority of 2 votes. Out of the 22 elected members only 7 voted for him, and even this figure contains some of those on whom undue pressure was put by the hands apparently invisible. Mr. Santanam in a letter to the Press lays bare some of the tactics that were played by certain persons in authority to coerce some of the members to vote for the official nominee. The letter has evoked some controvrsy in which the apologists of the other party have tried to exculpate themselves by giving long explanations.

The election of the first non-official President of the Premier Municipality of the Province and the methods adopted to secure the end in view have caused great disappointment to the public, but at the same time it has exhibited the persons involved in the tactics in their true colours. Nine of the members of the Committee have made a requisition to the effect that an ordinary meeting of the General Committee be convened to consider a resolution for the appointment of a sub-committee to enquire into the allegations and make a report to the General Committee. The Lahore public is watching further developments with interest.

Administrative efficeney.

Legislative Council of several provinces have taken up the question of the separation of Judicial and Executive Functions of Administration but with varied degrees of success. It was raised by the Panjab Council also sometime back and a resolution was passed recommending the Governor in Council "to appoint an expert Committee consisting of officials and non-officials to work out a detailed scheme for the separation of judicial and executive functions and to prepare an estimate of the cost of the same". To this resolution an amendment on behalf of the Government was moved to the effect that the Committee proposed to be appointed should examine and report upon the advantages and disadvantages of the separation of the two functions. The Council rejected this amendment and carried the original motion, thus placing the question of the advantages or disadvantages above dispute and beyond the pale of further consideration. But the Government, regardless of the fate of their amendment which was rejected by the Council, went behind the expressed will of the Legislature, ignored the terms of the resolution and appointed a Committee to enquire into the question of the advantages and disadvantages of the proposed change. Nay, in its order of reference it has gone further and enumerated the advantages of the existing system of "undifferentiated functions of administration." Mian Muhamad Shah Nawaz, who was the mover of the resolution, and who is himself one of the members of the Committee has written a letter to the Home Secretary to the Punjab Government saying (1) that the Government cannot question the principle of separating the judicial and executive functions, (2) that the points referred to the Committee give more weight to the amendment which was lost than to the resolution which was accepted, and (3) that the Government having decided to take action on the resolution it should be in conformity with the resolution which was adopted and not with the amendment which was lost Who is there but will not agree with the soundness of the contentions raised by the Hon. member, but the Government has disposed of the same by replying that it "is not always able to act in precise conformity with resolutions passed by the Council, though it endeavours to conform to them as closely as regard for administrative efficiency will allow". It is very seldom that one hears of the success of popular resolutions in the Councils constituted as they are, but even in the few cases in which some useful recommendations are made, the Government throws cold water on the exertions of the councillors and follows its own Counsel. The fact that the executive still regards itself the sole judge of "administrative efficiency" and on this score throws over some of the most desirable recommendations of the Councils, proves beyond doubt that it remains as attractive as ever.

Lala Lajpat Rai's Case.

The case against Lala Lajpat Rai was taken up on the 7th and 13th instant in the Lahore Central Jail. He has been put on his trial under Section 17(2) Criminal Law Amendment Act, and Section 6 of the Seditious Meetings Act read with Section 117 of the Indian Penal Code. Prosecution evidence was recorded on the 7th, finishing which the Magistrate asked the accused what designation should he mention after his name. The dignified reply which proceeded from the lips of Lalaji was, "I am merely an under-trial prisoner, my designation is now, I suppose, that of a rebel." On the next hearing when Lalaji was expected to put in his written statement, he informed the Magistrate that he was not going to do so, because one cannot help pointing out the legal flaws which as a non-co-operator he would not do. The case was adjourned to the 15th for orders, but on that day the Government Advocate informed the Court that a mistake had crept into the case as represented for the Crown in the Court, and he wanted to remove it. The Court was requested to adjourn the case till Monday the 20th, and this was done accordingly. It remains to be seen what mistake has been committed by the prosecution, and how it is now sought to be rectified.

BENGAL BUDGET.

DEFICIT 120 LAKHS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Council, Hon. Mr. Kerr, Finance Member, introduced the Bengal Budget for 1922-23. It is a deficit budget showing a deficit of one hundred twenty lakhs. The revenue is estimated at Rs. 9,03,16,000 and the estimated expenditure is Rs. 10,22,45,000. It was expected that this deficit would be covered by the proposed new taxes, the estimated income from these taxes being one hundred and forty lakhs. In the current year there is a substantial decline of seventy-six lakhs and is attributed to the general dullness of trade throughout the current financial year and also partly to the disturbed political situation. The current year's revenue comes to Rs. 87,859,000 and expenditure amounts to Rs. 10,35,00,000. In the expectation that the good harvest last year, would result in a fall in price of rice and also on the assumption of the continuance of commercial and industrial development of the province, the budget estimate for this year was fixed at 2,05,00,000. Trade conditions this year are however far from good. Economic conditions as well as the present political situation have to some extent adversely affected the revenue. Under this head the chief cause of the fall of revenue is the restrictive measures adopted by Government to check consumption These restrictive measures have had the effect of checking consumption which is reflected in a fall in revenue this year. On the basis of nine months actual figures revised the estimate for the currente year has been fixed at Rs. 18,0000 As the extension of the fixed system to all the districts of Bengal will enable duty and license fees to be realised on actual sales, increase in revenue next has been fixed at Rs. 19,000,000. The revised estimates for the current year show a decline both under receipts and under expenditure. Decrease in receipts is over seventysix lakhs of which fifty two lakhs occurs under three main revenue producing heads, land revenue, excise and stamps.

EFFECT OF N. C. O.

Replying to a question regarding the effect of non-Co-operation and Civil Disobedience, Sir Henry Wheeler said that preaching of Non-Co-operation has had considerable effect throughout the province, the districts most seriously affected so far being Rangpur, Chittagong, Noakhali, Dacca, Faridpur, Bakerganj, Howrah, Pabna and Birbhum. Difficulty has been experienced in realising Union Rates in Midnapore, Hughli and Birbhum and in realising Chowkidari tax in parts of Rangpur, Rajashahi, Noakhali, Tippera, Mymensingh, Midnapore and Birbhum. This must be attributed very largely to the constant preaching of Non-Co-operation and to the preparation of Civil Disobedience.

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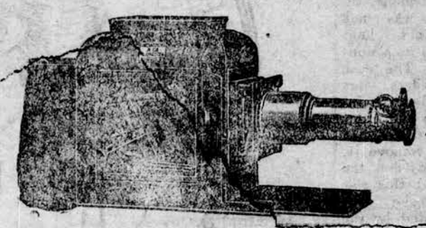

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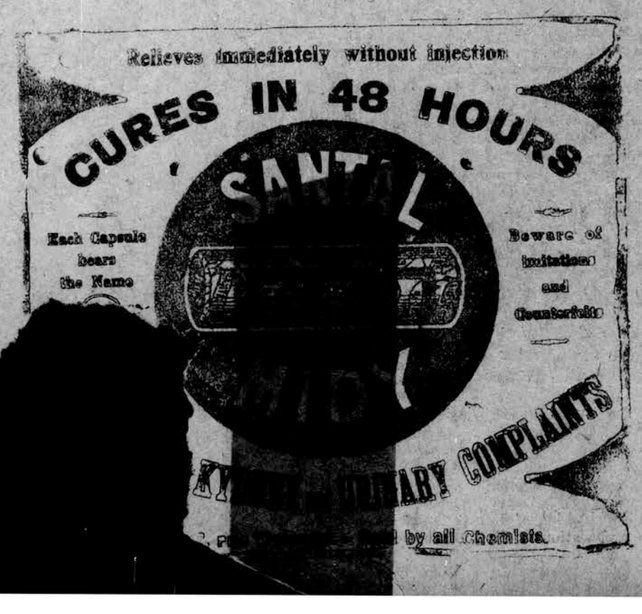

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OFFICE OF THE CHEMICAL ANALYSER TO GOVERNMENT
Bombay 26th September 1914

Having made a careful and complete analysis of a cake of Toilet Soap sent to me by Mr. A. B. Godrej, I am of the opinion that it is a high grade article which satisfies to the full all tests applied to it.

It is a superfatted Soap peculiarly adapted for Toilet purposes and the oil present is entirely of vegetable origin. It is pleasant and economical in use lathers freely and contains a faint but elegant perfume. It is practically free from any uncombined alkali and thus is suitable for use on the most delicate skins.

(Sd.) W. H. DICKINSON M. B., F. I. C.,
MAJOR, I. M. S.
Chemical Analyser to Government
Bombay 21st August 1914.

I have carefully analysed a sample of Soap submitted by Mr. A. B. Godrej and find it to be a carefully saponified product of purely vegetable oils containing no free alkali. The Soap lathers readily, has excellent cleansing properties and will be economical in use. It is especially to be recommended for delicate skins on accounts of its freedom from all harmful, irritating ingredients.

The Soap is a credit to the skill and care of the manufacturer and in the matter of freedom from alkali and consequent harmlessness to the skin can be very favorably compared with the best English soaps.

(Sd.) J. ROSS, M. P. S., F. R. M. S.
Analyst,

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